





## The Hope of Conservatives

Margaret Thatcher, who led Britain's Conservative Party to victory, is not only the first woman elected to head a major Western government. She is also the most successful of the contemporary conservatives who want to call a halt to the welfare politics of most of those governments. Her victory will give heart to such kindred U.S. spirits as Ronald Reagan and Philip Crane.

Like conservatives elsewhere, Mrs. Thatcher has long argued that economic revival requires relief for private business from the burdens of exorbitant tax rates, excessive government regulation and crippling union power — which in Britain, it should be remembered, far exceed the levels known in the United States. She expects individualism, if rewarded in the marketplace, to produce the dynamic economic growth that Britain once knew. Promises of tax cuts and curbs on unions were central features of her campaign. She also called for a stronger defense effort, directed primarily against the Soviet Union, and a more conciliatory line toward Rhodesia's new biracial government.

These views imply a sharp turn even from the policies of other recent Conservative Party prime ministers, like Edward Heath and Harold Macmillan. The chances are, however, that the responsibilities of office and the desire to protect her reforms from a quick overturn at the next election will cause Mrs. Thatcher to move more slowly than she talks. She may sound like Ronald Reagan, but she would happily settle for the conditions of Gerald Ford's United States — a decade hence.

Besides, her defeat of the Labor Party is by no means a clear mandate to lurch away

from welfarism. The two major British parties have been alternating in power for 20 years, neither of them able to win three consecutive general elections. The Conservative Party victory last week was decisive, but not overwhelming; it was won in the more affluent areas of southern England while much of northern England and Scotland held with Labor. Britain's voters appear to have voted more for a change than an ideology.

The outgoing prime minister, James Callaghan, was finally defeated by his inability to stop Britain's economic decline and industrial warfare — the related issues that have plagued every recent government. Labor gained power in 1974 on the hope that its close ties to the trade unions could bring industrial peace and a social partnership for growth. The growth never materialized and the peace was shattered by big strikes last winter.

Labor retires with two solid accomplishments. Before its pact with the unions ran out of support, their restraint in wage demands helped to drive down inflation from a rate of nearly 30 percent in 1975 to less than 10 percent today. And by popular referendum, Labor finally committed Britain to association with the European Common Market. Both policies exacerbated divisions inside Labor, whose left wing will probably use the time out of power to seek control of the party.

But now it is Mrs. Thatcher's turn. If her program can be enacted without major labor unrest, and rescues Britain from stagnation, democrats on both sides of the Atlantic would more readily embrace her philosophy. Successful or not, her performance may have international significance.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Real Threats to U.S.

It is not normally news when a U.S. administration looks around the world and pronounces the United States strong and wise. Nor is it remarkable that U.S. foreign policy managers, facing strong political challenge, should be reaching for a catch phrase to give a strategic shape to their tactical exertions abroad. Our diplomacy usually pretends to be architecture, "building" alliances or communities, erecting "frameworks" and protecting "structures" of peace. By this rhetorical standard, the recent major speeches of President Carter, Secretary Vance and Counselor Brzezinski have been routine.

Beneath their sloganeering, however, lurks an idea struggling to be heard. Though cast optimistically, it is not at all calming to a nation accustomed to being No. 1 militarily and devising U.S. solutions for every worrisome trend abroad. We need a new diplomacy for new realities, says Mr. Vance, to cope with a world in which the United States stands paramount but no longer predominant, says Brzezinski.

Even this analysis should be commonplace to anyone who reflects upon the nuclear stalemate with the Soviet Union, the economic tensions in the industrial nations and the unrest in the undeveloped societies. But the administration's top diplomats do not stop at that. They ask wisely how the nation's superior but no longer controlling power abroad can be used to promote safety and prosperity. And their answer is vigorous U.S. leadership of multinational efforts to deal with problems too vast for any single nation.

The way to begin redefining diplomacy, they argue, is by absorbing the new reality and not just paying it lip service. There can no longer be such a thing as meaningful nuclear superiority. Only our most vital national interests, therefore, can still be protected by a threat of war against the Soviet Union. Neither can the United States militarily challenge any vital Soviet interest. This is the most compelling argument for the impending arms control treaty, whose main critics can't bring themselves to accept the fact of strategic parity — although the public, we suspect, has long since done so calmly.

Given this nuclear stalemate but unending rivalry with the Soviet Union, the administration then urges us to calculate our national strengths honestly. The United States, it notes, possesses unrivaled wealth and talent for promoting its values and aligning itself with the aspirations of other societies. But most societies are destined to undergo radical change in the decades ahead and they will accept U.S. leadership only if we respect their evolution and independence and do not expect their institutions to resemble ours.

This line of argument is in rebuttal, of course, to the charge that Mr. Carter has responded ineptly to growing Soviet influence in Asia and Africa. But a passing Soviet advantage needs to be distinguished from Soviet aggression in, say, Iran. And U.S. interests can be identified with, rather than against, many recent changes — in China, India, Africa and Latin America — that so unbind the president's critics. And as Vance points out, these interests are rarely advanced by force or covert action against other regimes; they are best pursued with costly foreign aid or trade concessions — and the understanding that radically different societies can pursue common goals.

Finally, and most constructively, Secretary Vance has called the roll on the most serious threats to U.S. well-being to demonstrate that most of them will simply never be tamed by military power or the conventional diplomacy that went with it.

The roll includes the proliferation of nuclear weapons . . . the competition for oil and other scarce resources . . . pollution of the world's environment . . . the repercussions of protectionism, inflation and other economic shocks — these are enemies against which no nation alone can any longer protect itself. Without timely international effort, however, the United States and its allies will be much more vulnerable in these areas than they are to Soviet power. If we must think architecturally, let us talk of condominiums; the one-family house is no longer safe.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### Uphill Process on SALT-2

The full details of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT-2), which President Carter shortly hopes to sign with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, are not yet known. But it has been clear for a long time that obtaining ratifications in the Senate will be an uphill process, whose outcome at this time is still very much an open question.

The basic reason for this is that the U.S. people, and not only the U.S. Senate, are much more suspicious of Soviet aims and intentions than they were in the aftermath of the first SALT treaty. Detente has not blossomed into cooperation.

On the contrary, the continuous buildup of Soviet conventional and nuclear might, coupled with the exploitation of the U.S. post-Vietnam war trauma to strengthen the Soviet position in Africa and Asia has resulted in deep suspicion about Soviet intentions generally. Inevitably this has spilled over into the strategic arms field.

It has also led to some more fundamental questioning of the value of the SALT process itself. . . . Historically, it is easy to understand some of the deep suspicions harbored by successive Soviet leaders. But their seeming lack of sensitivity to the anxieties of the West could well backfire.

— From the Financial Times (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

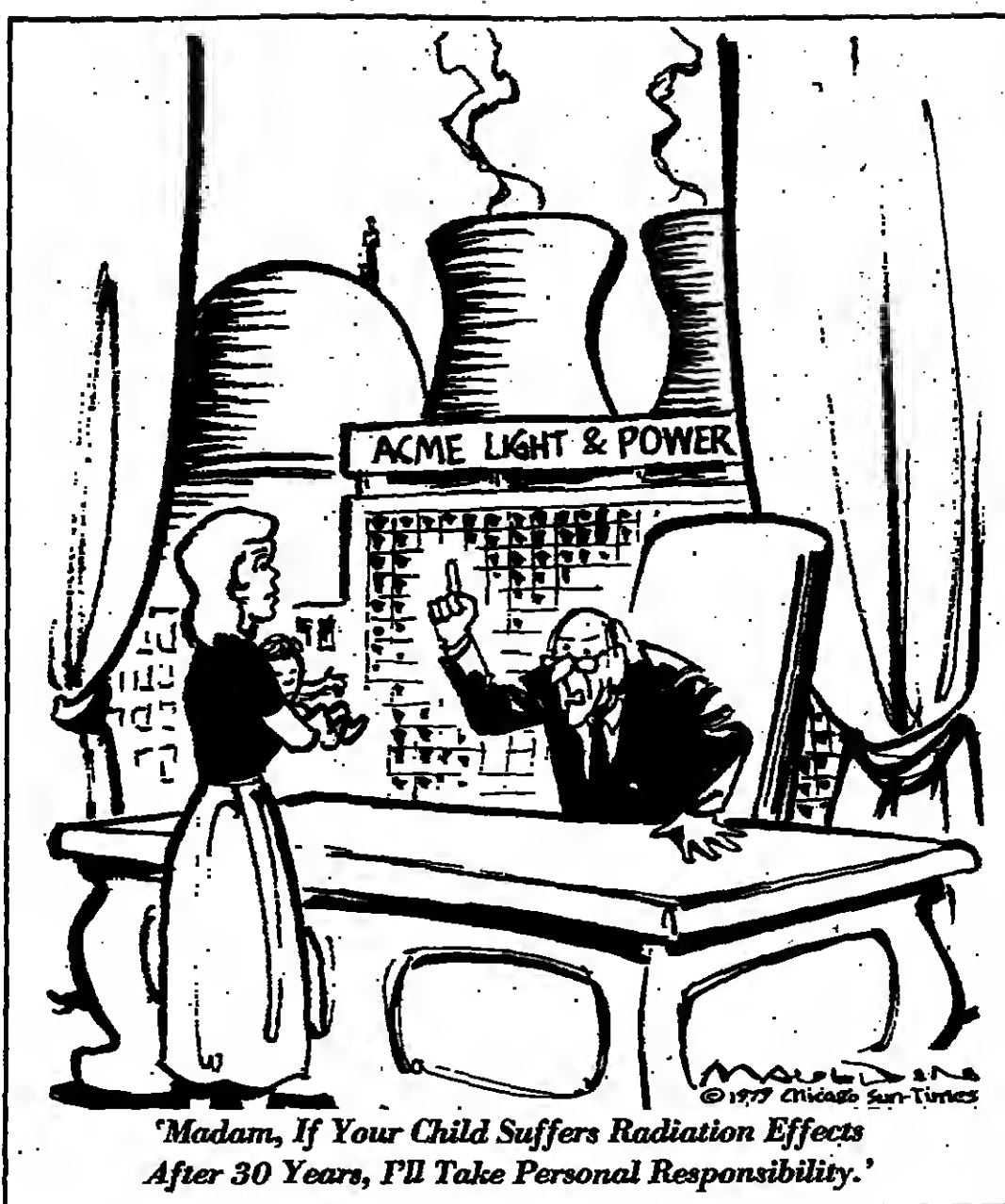
May 7, 1904

SAINT PETERSBURG — Port Arthur has been cut off by the Japanese, who landed at Fort Adams. Adm. Alexieff managed to escape from Port Arthur with the war-money chest to the train just ahead of that upon which the Japanese fired. Thus run two of the numerous items of news served out this morning to the people of this city, who have scarcely stopped rubbing their eyes over them. People here regard as "incredible" the "impudence" of the Japanese in daring to rout the Russians so. The rapidity with which the Japanese act is especially upsetting.

#### Fifty Years Ago

May 7, 1929

PARIS — A 12-year-old boy, with brown hair and cool brown eyes, a chubby, normal-looking fellow, who likes Charlie Chaplin and strawberry ice cream sodas, has arrived in Paris with his parents to play a few pieces on his violin. For that occasion the Opera has been sold out, without the need for any advertisements. For the boy is the genius, Yehudi Menuhin, of San Francisco. His parents are young Russian-Jews, and they insist they have not forced music upon him. Yehudi and his father spent this afternoon playing ball in the Bois de Boulogne.



## The Image of Mrs. Thatcher

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Every time the British have a national election, Washington seems a little envious and goes through a spasm of election reform. The British, to use their own word, seem so "tidy." Their elections are sudden-death affairs. After a five-week campaign, it's all over, and the moving vans are at the door of No. 10 Downing Street.

Washington has some questions about this quick and even amiable transition. Why does it take the United States so long to kick the rears out when the British, who are supposed to be so efficient, get it done in a few weeks and clear out No. 10 Downing Street in a few hours? Between the defeat of a president here in November and the inauguration of his successor in late January, the old and new U.S. presidents must wait at least 10 weeks for the transfer of power.

In the morning news on the BBC, sunny Jim Callaghan is moving out of No. 10, and on the evening television of the same day, Britain's first woman prime minister is moving in. In human terms, how was it done? Who cleaned out the attic? What was Mrs. Callaghan doing in the night to see that everything was tidied up before she left and Mrs. Thatcher looked it all over in the morning?

And what was Mr. Thatcher doing and thinking about while clearing out the old house and adjusting to the role of husband to the new British prime minister? Like most of the intriguing human questions of politics, these are beyond the reach of journalists and will have to be left to novelists and psychiatrists.

Meanwhile, we are having a vague argument in Washington about the advantages of the British parliamentary system versus the U.S. presidential election system. In the last few weeks, both President Carter and John Connally have come out publicly for a single six-year presidential term. Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon had made the same point.

Carter felt it would be better to be a one-term six-year president because as time went on everybody was suspecting him of making decisions not for the nation but to assure his own re-election. Connally argued that we should "limit the terms of service of a president to one six-year term and a U.S. senator to one eight-year term, and a congressman to four two-year terms."

It is pleasant to think of a five-year term rather than a three-year election campaign here; but Britain is an island with its own special parliamentary system, and we are a continent with a federal and presidential system. If the opposition in Washington could bring down Jimmy Carter by calling for a vote of no-confidence, as Margaret Thatcher did in defeating Callaghan, we would probably be having a crisis of confidence and votes of no confidence every few weeks.

And one wonders what would happen in the politics of this town if everybody knew Carter was a one-term president and could not have any influence on the next election. His power in Washington today, within both his own party and his opposition, lies in the realization, not that he will be leaving the White House at the beginning

of the 1980s, but that he may be staying on through a second term until January, 1985.

This also is beginning to have some effect on his conduct of foreign affairs. For the Russians, the Japanese, the European allies, the Arabs and the Israelis, while not very happy with Carter, are beginning to wonder, as the U.S. election campaign develops, whether they would be any happier with Connally or Ronald Reagan in the White House.

Elections have a way of making nations compare their political systems, and it is interesting that the democratic process to the free nations in the last couple of years has come out fairly well.

Not so long ago, Washington was worried about the challenge to democratic governments in Portugal, Spain, Italy, and even in France. But in different ways, the old confusion of democracy has prevailed, and in West Germany, Chancellor Schmidt, and in France, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing have established a new Franco-

German understanding which would have seemed impossible a generation ago.

The change of power in Britain is undoubtedly a personal disappointment to Carter. He had formed with Callaghan a more trusting political relationship, and a deeper personal friendship than with any other world leader.

But nobody here is worried that the change of governments in London will change the fundamental unity with Washington. In fact, it may revive the possibility of a unified Europe and a stronger partnership with the United States.

Much will depend on how the press at home and abroad regard the new prime minister personally. If she is seen as "Mrs. T." — severe, dogmatic, ideological and vaguely school-mistressish — she will probably be in trouble over here. But if the press sees her as something new and feminine and wise — as "Maggie" — she may revive hope here in the organization of a partnership between the new and the old free nations.

(1979, The New York Times.)

## Those Rebel Poli-Techs

By Anthony Sampson

LONDON — Is modern technology beginning to turn against tyranny? Its most recent influence on politics has been usually associated with centralization of dictatorship. Hitler was able to exploit the radio to develop mass hysteria, and he saw the importance of the telephone as the means to bypass local commanders and to enforce his personal instruction. "The instruments of technology," as Albert Speer explained it, "made it possible to maintain a closer watch over all citizens and to keep criminal operations shrouded in a high degree of secrecy."

### Monopoly

George Orwell foresaw how television could become the instrument of Big Brother, and its subsequent development tended to corroborate his view (even though his nightmare of TV spying has not yet come true). Autocratic governments, whether in Moscow or Pretoria, have realized that TV and radio give them a monopoly on news and propaganda that is more totally controllable than printing presses.

But we may have underestimated the political power of the more recent inventions — the Xerox machine and the cassette.

The efforts of Xerox copiers in providing untraceable leaks in the United States have been well-documented. The ability of a secretary to run off an extra copy can cause havoc to any internal-security system. But Xerox machines, together with the cassette, are beginning to make themselves felt as revolutionary instruments in world politics, too.

In Iran, the revolution of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini was the first cassette revolution. It was the arrival of thousands of cassettes containing the ayatollah's speeches that first propagated his revolution-

ary ideas: there were already plenty of cassette players — many of them imported cheaply from Kuwait — and they could be used in mosques, away from the ears of the secret police. While the shah imagined that he had effective control through tightly controlled TV, radio and newspapers, these little objects were secretly frustrating all his ambitions. They could produce two hours of inflammatory rhetoric out of an ordinary envelope.

At the same time, the Xerox machine was performing its own seditious role. When revolutionary tracts and pamphlets arrived mysteriously at offices in Tehran, sympathetic secretaries quickly produced piles of copies, more quickly and anonymously than any printing machine. The powerful propaganda suddenly began circulating, with all the extra excitement of mysterious origins. In a public starved of any dissenting views.

### Spoken Word

For Moslems much influenced by oratory, the spoken word has a special power. Part of the success of President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt was attributed to the invention of the transistor radio, which could bring his speeches into every home. But cassettes have begun to break the monopoly of radio stations, and in Iran they negated the effects of exile, transporting the ayatollah's voice back into mosques and bazaars.

The spread of the video-cassette will present further problems to autocratic governments in the Middle East. In Saudi Arabia, where cinemas are banned, the rich elite have built whole libraries of U.S. TV programs that can provide a view of the modern world denied them by government censorship. And, no doubt, revolutionary leaders will soon be recording their own video-cassettes.

### Huge Demand

But these effects of technology are not confined to the Middle East. In South Africa, the government delayed the introduction of TV for 20 years until it was confident of controlling it with rigid censorship. But there is now a huge demand for video recorders, and programs from Britain and the United States can easily be smuggled in to show, for instance, what the BBC thinks about Soweto, while ordi-

## Harry Debelius From Madrid:

But if Malaga's share of Spanish crime is surprising, Madrid's is shocking. . .

MADRID — Tourism is not the only thing booming on Spain's Costa del Sol. So is crime. There are reportedly 30 to 40 purse-snatchings everyday in swinging Torremolinos, enough robberies are committed there, according to Spain's leading national news weekly, Cambio-16, to keep "Manuel," a tough former foreign legionnaire, in business as a private hunter of criminals, living off the rewards he gets for the return of stolen property.

All along the southern coast, and in the rest of Spain too, business is booming like never before for the manufacturers and sellers of burglar-proof glass and doors, iron grilles for windows, special locks and other security devices. Coastal pet shops are said to be hard pressed to meet the demand for pups which will grow up to be good watchdogs.

According to figures furnished by the Interior Ministry, the number of robberies in Malaga and Torremolinos nearly tripled last year over the previous year, and holdups and car thefts nearly doubled. Altogether, crime increase by 55 percent on the sun coast last year, at a time when the nationwide crime rate was showing signs of leveling off after the sharp upsurge following Gen. Franco's death three and a half years ago.

Crime was a latecomer on the coast, but it hardly went unnoticed. Malaga and Torremolinos, which led the Costa del Sol criminals' "hit parade" last year, are still at the top of the list.

But the formerly quiet town of Coin, several rows of mountains and 25 miles back from the coast in an orchard-filled valley, is a better yardstick of what is happening in Spain. There was no crime worth mentioning in Coin in 1977 or 1978. Then, suddenly, 28 crimes were committed in the first few months of this year.

Explosions, mixed out on the building boom almost as long as the country to avoid the crime boom. No longer. In 1977, there was no significant crime there; last year, 77 crimes were reported; this year, more crimes have already been committed there than in the whole of last year.

Marbella, long a watering place of the jet set, has also become a hotbed for the theft set. A total of 440 crimes against property were reported there in 1977 and nearly double that number last year.

The Costa del Sol represented 3 percent of Spain's crime in 1977, yet the whole province of Malaga (including noncoastal cities like Ronda and Antequera) represents

only about 2 percent of the nation's population. Last year, the Costa del Sol got an even bigger share of the nation's crime: 5 percent.

But if Malaga's share of Spanish crime is surprising, Madrid's is shocking. About one-quarter of all the common crimes committed in this country last year were committed in the capital. That is a lot, even compared with other Spanish cities. Barcelona, for example, accounted for only about 15 percent.

Spaniards are also worried about their personal safety and the security of their possessions. A nationwide survey of attitudes toward the law-and-order situation, published last year by the Madrid evening newspaper, Informaciones, showed that 47 percent of Spain's women and 19 percent of Spain's men are afraid to go out at night. In Barcelona, 57 percent of all the men and women questioned said they were afraid to go out at night.

Madrid, the figure was 45 percent. The Madrid daily ABC claimed in an emotionally charged report published this spring that theaters, cinemas, restaurants and other nighttime establishments in the capital are suffering from a lack of clientele as a result of concern about crime.

Last November, a very conservative member of the Cortes (parliament), Manuel Fraga Iribarne, cited a study on crime prepared for the premier's office which showed that 7 percent of the Spanish people feel "not safe at all" and 29 percent feel "not very safe." His speech was political attack on the government, but his figures were unchallengeable.

Referring to a memorandum prepared by the Spanish state prosecutor's office, Mr. Fraga said the common crime increased by 12 percent between 1974 and last year, also pointed out that the number of holdups during the first six months of last year was more than 1,000 percent higher than in the corresponding period four years earlier.

Between January and July, last year, Mr. Fraga continued, bank robberies went up by 178 percent, stickups at jewelry shops went up by 160 percent and robberies of shops selling firearms rose by 24 percent.

Part of the problem may result in the fact that crime does pay. There are five times as many criminals as arrests, and only a few of the who are arrested are ever convicted. While this situation is not unique to Spain, it is rather new in it. Under Franco, both arrests and imprisonment were easy. Little concern was lost on prisoners' rights. Now, disgruntled policemen claim that they sometimes pick up an individual as many as times for different offenses, each time he is set free. Judges demanding more evidence than before. Citizens often complain that police do not follow up reports of crimes.

Premier Adolfo Suarez's government insists that the whole situation is vastly overstated, that while crime has increased, it still far below the level of other European countries. Interior Ministry figures show rate of 1,589 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants in Madrid in 1977, 1,990 per 100,000 in Barcelona; figures for last year are not available.

However, say ministry officials if that sounds disturbing, compare it with London — where in 1978 there were 7,192 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants — or West Berlin, a staggering 10,539 per 100,000. Other words, according to official statistics, those who live in cities north of the border have put up with five or six times much crime as Spanish dwellers.

The trouble is, not everybody is convinced. Mr. Fraga, in his speech before parliament, accused a Interior Ministry official of giving orders to "shave" crime figures much as a bull's horns are shaved. "shaved" or cut shorter, in order make the bull misjudge the distance between itself and the matador.

Jesus Prados Arrarte, a Ma University law professor who as outspoken under Franco as today, put it more succinctly: he himself was assaulted outside home in the staid, well-lighted manana district of Madrid. "It's not a single other city in Europe where the people are as frightened as they are here. The statistics complete nonsense."

(1979, International Herald Tribune)



## No Recession Expected

# Carter Says U.S. Economy Is Strong, Defends Policy

By Richard Bergholz

LOS ANGELES, May 6 — The U.S. economy is strong and well, President Carter said yesterday, and there is no recession in sight and by the end of this year even the inflation rate may be turning down.

The president discussed the economy, foreign relations and some details of the U.S.-Soviet relationship at a lunch with editors and writers of the Los Angeles Times.

Facing political problems as the 1980 presidential election campaign begins heating up, Mr. Carter said he felt confident that he could withstand attacks on his handling of the economy.

"I think our economy is very strong," he said. "I don't think we will have a recession. And none of our economic advisers think we will have a recession."

The growth in the gross national product during the last six months averaged about 3 1/2 percent, he said. The dollar and capital markets are strong and the stock market is "fairly constant," Mr. Carter said.

His plan of voluntary wage and price guidelines is working fairly well, he added.

"We've monitored wage settlements," Mr. Carter said, "and of the 90 with some substance to them, at least 80 have been completely within the standards without any doubt at all."

But he added that "it's obvious we can't turn around a 10-year inflationary trend in the matter of two or three months with voluntary wage and price standards."

As for the months ahead, "we have early indications that inflation is peaking out," the president said. "The inflation rate will be dropping. It's still going to be too high, but the trend will be in the right direction."

The president devoted a good deal of attention to the prospective U.S.-Soviet strategic arms limitation treaty, which he said would be "extraordinarily detailed" compared with any previous document dealing with nuclear weapons, "with every possible abuse addressed and finally resolved."

**Baker Suggestion**  
He rejected a suggestion by Sen. Republican Leader Howard Baker Jr. of Tennessee that the prospective treaty be returned for editing and new agreements. Mr. Carter termed this unreasonable and said congressional leaders have been involved in most of the major decisions made with the Russians.

The president also dwelt at length on the way U.S. military leaders deal with their Soviet counterparts in the highly technical business of missile inspection. The ex-

isting SALT 1 treaty, he said, calls for referral to a joint committee of any complaints about suspected treaty violations on strategic arms.

"If we think the Soviets have violated the agreement, if they think we have violated, in any way, we refer it to a joint committee. And in every instance since the first SALT agreement, that committee has made the final decision in favor of the challenging nation. In other words, the other country has always backed down."

Then he cited some examples of how the allegations are handled.

"For instance, we have worked on our missile silos and have put tarpaulin-like covers over them to protect workers from rain or snow. The Soviets complained we were concealing our ICBMs [intercontinental ballistic missiles], which is not permitted under the treaty."

"When they made the complaint to the committee, we removed those tarpaulins or made them very tiny size so the Soviets could actually see the type of missiles in the silos."

Under the SALT 1 agreement, Mr. Carter said, the Russians have a big advantage in the number of missiles they can deploy, but the pact also provides that as they launch a new missile-firing submarine, they have to decommission the same number of missiles that might be in silos.

"And on one occasion I know about, which occurred shortly before I became president, the Soviets notified us that they would be 16 days late destroying a particular group of missile sites."

"Of course, we can observe that with our satellite photography. They were frantically using bulldozers, not only removing the missiles from the silos and filling up the silos, but, as per the agreement, they were removing every evidence that the silo had ever been there."

Problems of compliance with treaty terms are of paramount concern to him, Mr. Carter said. But he added that it would be "almost an earthshaking experience if, either side, materially violated the treaty."

He said "it would mean an end to détente and all its benefits. It would also probably destroy the fabric of friendly relationships with the Soviet Union. Inevitably, it would open up a major new nuclear arms race."

"The same consequences would almost inevitably result from a rejection of the treaty once it is negotiated, or from an approach to SALT that is partisan in nature, or political in nature, or timid in nature."

"It is not a perfect document. But in my opinion, it is a fair document."

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Drivers wait for gasoline in Pasadena, Calif., where shortages have led to an allocation system.

## Says It Proves Need to Conserve

# Carter Warns Drivers of Gasoline Lack

By Don Irwin

LOS ANGELES, May 6 — President Carter, after giving his support to California Gov. Edmund Brown Jr.'s plan for gasoline sales restrictions, warned here that more shortages lie ahead and that motorists "have to be ready for it."

The president dealt directly with California's fuel problems, which have been causing long lines and short tempers at the state's gasoline stations, when he was greeted by Gov. Brown earlier Friday at the San Francisco airport.

The nation needs "a few demonstrable shortages" of gasoline to be convinced that it must conserve fuel, Mr. Carter said. While voluntary controls will work in most cases, a few shortages — such as the one that California is experiencing — will be necessary to prove the point, he said.

Mr. Carter did not offer any new proposals to deal with the dwindling supplies of gasoline in California and other states, other than to say that he favored additional federal aid for production of

gasohol — a mixture of gasoline and alcohol for vehicle use.

Mr. Carter ordered Energy Secretary James Schlesinger yesterday to determine the cause of California's gasoline shortage and to seek solutions. United Press International reported. He also directed the Energy Department to insure that recent changes in the allocation programs providing additional gasoline to high-use areas are strictly enforced, UPI said.

The nation's fuel problems, particularly in the West, clearly were on Mr. Carter's mind in San Francisco. The energy shortages, combined with continuing inflation, prompted him to note that "Americans are afraid that we are going to wind up with worthless money and no gas."

There are no easy answers, Mr. Carter said, but "Washington is full of people selling snake-oil cures for inflation, or telling science-fiction stories about easy energy."

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## Firms Bombed in Spain

DURANGO, Spain, May 6 (Reuters) — A bomb damaged a Peugeot car showroom in this northern Basque town early today, police reported. On Friday, two bombs damaged an office of the Renault car firm in Bilbao, ETA, the Basque separatist group, has threatened French interests in Spain following a crackdown on suspected ETA refugees living in southern France.

## U.S. Pollution Panel to Ease Proposed Coal Plant Rules

By Margot Homblower

WASHINGTON, May 6 (WP) — Environmental Protection Agency, under strong pressure from the coal industry and Senate Minority Leader Robert Byrd, has decided to relax the proposed air quality standards for new coal power plants.

According to Senate and administration sources, Sen. Byrd, D-W.Va., strongly hinted to the White House that it needed his support on strategic arms limitation treaty

and the proposed windfall-profits tax on the oil industry.

The decision, which has not been released publicly, represents a complete "cave-in" to industry and a betrayal of President Carter's commitment to clean air, environmentalists charged on Friday.

But a coal company spokesman said that the industry generally was pleased with the decision because it represented a "balance" between Eastern and Western coal interests and did not require excessive expenditures for cleanup equipment.

Sen. Byrd confirmed yesterday that he had talked to the agency about the standards, but he strongly denied that he had linked his support for a new arms treaty to a relaxation of the proposals. The New York Times reported. The environmental agency's assistant administrator, David Hawkins, also said that Sen. Byrd had made no connection between the standards and the other legislation.

The standard for coal plants is one of the greatest regulatory controversies in the Carter administration. With an estimated cost of at least \$4.4 billion a year, the rules proposed in September were attacked by White House economic advisers as inflationary. Energy Secretary James Schlesinger said that the rules would inhibit coal production.

Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus sided with the environmentalists, however, and favored the strict rules to protect the air of the West's vast national parks, to discourage strip-mining in the West and to protect Eastern coal mine jobs.

Administration sources said Friday that EPA administrator Douglas Costle had decided to require the partial "scrubbing" of sulfur emissions on a sliding scale of 70 percent to 90 percent, depending on the sulfur content of the coal burned. His original proposal was to require all utilities to remove about 90 percent of the sulfur.

Mr. Costle also has decided to retain the current emissions ceiling of 1.2 pounds per million BTUs, measured as a monthly average. The environmental agency had been considering a standard almost twice as strict.

The ceiling decision came after two weeks of what a Senate source called "hardball arm-twisting" by Sen. Byrd and other coal-state senators. Sen. Byrd summoned Mr. Costle and White House adviser Stuart Eizenstat, strongly hinting that the administration needed his support on the strategic arms treaty and the windfall-profits tax, according to sources.

## Valuable Coins Found in U.S.

DENHAM, Mass., May 6 (Reuters) — Police have recovered nearly 2,000 ancient Greek and Roman coins, most of the remainder of the haul from an armed robbery at a Harvard University museum in December, 1973, Norfolk County District Attorney William Delahunt said today.

The total value of the coins, which are between 1,600 and 2,500 years old, was estimated at about \$5 million. About half were recovered in Rhode Island in November, 1974. Others were found by Canadian authorities in a safe-deposit box in Montreal shortly thereafter.

Mr. Delahunt said that about 1,800 of the 2,000 coins still missing, and considered to be the collection's most valuable, had been found buried in a southern Massachusetts town by police acting on a tip. Four people, one a former university guard, were convicted in connection with the theft in November, 1976.

**'Symbolic' Role Of U.S. in Gulf Seen Sufficient**  
WASHINGTON, May 6 (UPI) — The United States maintains only a weak military force in the Gulf, but this symbolic presence may be enough for the immediate future and postpones the need for permanent military bases, according to a study.

The U.S. Middle East Force, operating out of Bahrain, currently consists of only three ships — a command vessel and two destroyer-type craft.

The 207-page study on U.S. military bases abroad, released Wednesday by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said: "Clearly, the United States Middle East Force has little combat capability either offensively or defensively. Its primary mission has been to provide an American presence in the [region] by showing the flag through a series of port calls, visits, and people-to-people activities."

It added, "For the immediate future, the symbolic aspects of the U.S. presence seem more important than the actual military capabilities which the U.S. possesses in the region."

The study, prepared by the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress, found it was not currently feasible for the United States to seek bases to protect access to oil supplies because of the Gulf states' feeling that this might infringe on their sovereignty.

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## For Sub-Launched Rocket

# U.S. Weighs Scrapping the MX Missile

By Richard Burr

WASHINGTON, May 6 (NYT) — The Carter administration, nearing a crucial decision on how to deploy a new, intercontinental missile, is considering a plan for scrapping the controversial weapon and building a more lethal submarine-launched rocket instead, White House and Defense Department officials said yesterday.

The officials said that the plan for abandoning the mobile missile, known as the MX, was one of five options for U.S. strategic forces discussed at a high-level meeting Friday at the White House. The meeting, chaired by the secretary of defense, Harold Brown, examined alternatives available to the United States in responding to the growing vulnerability of land-based missiles to a new generation of highly-accurate Soviet missiles.

According to officials, the meeting has set the stage for a major debate within the government over strategic policy. While no formal decisions were made at the meeting, officials said that the alternatives confronting President Carter on the MX were essentially narrowed to two.

One alternative, strongly favored by the Air Force and many Pentagon aides, calls for building the MX and deploying it in a "shell game" scheme in which about 250 of the missiles would be shuttled at random among thousands of empty, underground silos.

A second alternative that is said to have received backing at Friday's meeting calls for the United States to de-emphasize land-based missiles and place greater weight on strategic submarines. Under this plan, the United States would forego the MX and build a more powerful submarine-launched missile, known as the Trident II.

## Deployment Versatility

While the new missile would be put on the Navy's new class of huge Trident subs, officials said that it could be designed so that it could also be fitted in the 1,000 underground silos that are used to protect existing land-based missiles.

The plan for scrapping the MX is fiercely opposed by the Air Force and most Pentagon civilians, but it has picked up support in recent days among officials in other parts of the government, who maintain that a new submarine-launched missile would ease future arms control talks with the Soviet Union.

This debate is said to have presented Mr. Carter with his most difficult military choice so far. His decision, which is expected in the next few weeks, will have great bearing on whether the United States maintains the so-called strategic "triad," the three-pronged arsenal consisting of land-based missiles, strategic submarines, and long-range bombers.

Pentagon officials maintain that if the MX is abandoned, the United States would gradually have to phase out existing land-based missiles and rely only on submarines and bombers for nuclear deterrence.

Mr. Carter's decision on the MX is also likely to have a major impact on his ability to secure Senate approval for a new strategic arms treaty. Many White House and Pentagon officials believe that without approving the controversial missile, Mr. Carter would find it nearly impossible to gain the support of Senate conservatives for the accord.

Until now, it had been widely assumed that Mr. Carter would approve full-scale development of the MX and that the only issue that remained to be resolved was how it would be based. Over the past year, the Air Force has developed several plans for protecting the missile from a Soviet first strike, and in January the administration asked Congress for almost \$1 billion to begin developing the system.

The Air Force has presented the administration with three alternatives for deploying the missile: hiding it among empty silos, deploying it aboard a new generation of cargo planes or putting it on huge trucks that would travel on highways or roam the countryside.

None of these schemes has been able to gain widespread government approval, and officials report that a proposal for scrapping the system and putting a new missile on submarines has recently picked up support.

## Hospital Patient Kills 5 Near Paris

PARIS, May 6 (AP) — A 37-year-old patient ran amok in a ward of a large suburban mental hospital, killing five men and wounding three others by slitting their throats with a pocket knife.

Bernard Ballard, director of the hospital at Neuilly-sur-Marne, said Friday that Ahmed Lafaoui had been admitted at 3 a.m. on referral from a Paris hospital. A doctor put him in a 10-bed ward.

Two hours later, the director said, Mr. Lafaoui went on a rampage, using a thin knife he had apparently concealed during the routine search of new patients. He was brought under control by eight nurses and other personnel.

Mr. Lafaoui was taken to a psychiatric hospital in Paris. The director said he was not sure if the patient was a Frenchman or Algerian.

The attack occurred in a ward of 20 beds. The director said that the patient had been in the ward for about a week. He had been seen by a doctor and a nurse, but no one noticed his behavior.

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## Regime Ready to Negotiate

## 2 Ambassadors Are Held By Rebels in El Salvador

From Agency Dispatches

SAN SALVADOR, May 6 — Leftist gunmen were today holding the French and Costa Rican ambassadors and at least eight others in their embassies, as the El Salvador government said that it was prepared to negotiate for the release of the hostages. The gunmen were said to be members of the Popular Revolutionary Bloc, an anti-government group of workers and peasants.

They seized the embassies on Friday and demanded that the government of President Carlos Humberto Romero release five of the organization's members, said to have been arrested last month. A government official said that three of the men were not in custody and that the other two were being held for minor offenses.

A Bloc spokesman said yesterday that the occupations would end if the government promised not to harm the missing men. Sixteen gunmen were reported to be occupying the French Embassy; three seized the Costa Rican Embassy, according to Foreign Minister Jose Antonio Rodriguez. Porth. Witnesses said that the guerrillas were armed with machetes and a few handguns.

## Policemen Killed

A guard at the French Embassy and a raider were wounded during the attack there; the guard was allowed to leave yesterday morning. At least one of the raiders was believed to have been wounded attacking the Costa Rican Embassy.

A government communiqué said that two policemen and a private security guard were killed on Friday in the residential area near the embassies. Leaflets bearing the name of the Popular Liberation Front, a leftist guerrilla group, said that the group had killed the three at about the same time as the embassies were being seized.

Yesterday a policeman was killed

and another was wounded as several gunmen fired automatic weapons at a police car. No organization claimed responsibility for the attack.

Another group took over San Salvador's Roman Catholic cathedral yesterday. No violence was reported. Armed national guardsmen ringed the embassies, and armed men were visible outside the closed doors of the cathedral.

## Negotiating Team

Gen. Romero said yesterday that his government would negotiate the release of the hostages if the negotiations could be conducted by a team headed by Foreign Minister Rodriguez. A spokesman for the leftists responded that the two ambassadors, Michel Dondenne of France and Julio Esquivel Valverde of Costa Rica, would be allowed to leave the embassies to meet the negotiators.

The number of hostages was unclear. A French embassy employee who spoke from a window said that there were six hostages there. Mr. Rodriguez said that there were five hostages at each embassy.

Philippe Thureau, the French Consul General, said that he and Ginette Duffaud, wife of Commerce Attaché Jean Duffaud, who was being held, yesterday brought food and clothing to the captives, who hoisted the packages to a window with electrical cords. The government also was supplying food.

Mr. Rodriguez speculated that the seizure could end as one had on Jan. 16, when about 30 members of the leftist United Popular Action Front took over the Mexican Embassy and held 130 captives to secure the release of prisoners. They were allowed to leave for political asylum in Mexico after releasing their hostages.

## 1,500 Workers Threaten To Quit in Chile Factory

By Juan de Onis

PUENTE ALTO, Chile (NYT) — The 1,500 workers at the paper factory here, Chile's largest, have voted to quit their jobs on Tuesday unless they get a wage increase and cost-of-living bonus.

Strikes have been illegal since the military regime headed by President Augusto Pinochet imposed drastic restrictions on labor after toppling the leftist government of Salvador Allende in September, 1973.

"There is no law that says we have to keep working if we resign," said Carlos Flores, the president of the unionized workers who run the big, complex machines that reduce the wood cellulose to paper and other products. These skilled workers are not easily replaced.

The decision to resign en masse was made at a meeting of 1,100 of the workers at the union hall in this industrial suburb of Santiago. The move reflects the growing resistance to the repression of labor under "free market" policies that have freed prices but have kept wages low.

After five years of wrestling with severe inflation inherited from the Allende regime, the economic team headed by the minister of finance, Sergio de Castro, brought it down to 30 percent last year. Meanwhile, a big increase in imports raised reserves to more than \$2 billion.

Foreign bankers who have lent billions of dollars to Chile praise the government's policy. But 15 percent of the labor force was unemployed at the end of March, and wages for skilled workers are at subsistence levels.

"The name for this is exploitation," said Luis Araneda, secretary of the administrative workers at the paper company, Papeles y Cartones, popularly known as La Papelera. Since March 29, the employees have refused to work overtime, lowering production by 10 percent.

## Moscow Reduces Radiation Aimed At U.S. Embassy

MOSCOW, May 6 (AP) — Microwave radiation beamed at the U.S. Embassy here has been reduced to an extraordinarily low level, authoritative sources said.

They said recent electronic checks showed that a Soviet transmitter south of the embassy was operating less than 10 hours a week. That compares with 40 hours a week when that site was running in tandem with a transmitter in a 10-story building across from the embassy. The latter site was destroyed by a fire in January and has not been reactivated.

The embassy's upper floors, where offices are located, have metal screens designed to thwart the microwave device.

The reduction in transmission was seen by some as a step to improve the atmosphere between Russia and the United States before their upcoming summit to sign a new strategic arms limitation agreement.

Although the purpose of the beams has never been disclosed, U.S. officials have theorized that they could be intended to jam electronic intelligence-gathering equipment or to trigger Soviet surveillance devices planted within the embassy.

## U.S.-China Talks Start on Trade

PEKING, May 6 (AP) — U.S. Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps arrived in China yesterday and said she hopes to sign a trade agreement giving China preferential treatment by the United States.

The secretary and her group were met at the airport by Foreign Trade Minister Li Qiang.

Mrs. Kreps will be in China for 11 days of trade negotiations, maritime and aviation discussions and the signing of science and technology agreements.



ON THE ROAD — First lady Rosalynn Carter arrives in Geneva for a four-day stay, during which she will address the World Health Organization's medical society and attend a session of WHO's annual assembly. Health is "a basic human right," she said. People without health care "are just as deprived as those who suffer from brutality and oppression." Behind Mrs. Carter and daughter, Amy, is William Vanden Heuvel, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations in Geneva. Mrs. Carter will leave Wednesday for Rome, where she will have an audience with Pope John Paul II. She will also meet there with President Sandro Pertini.

## Amid Economic Difficulties

## Tanzania Seen Improving Ties to U.S.

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania — Strapped for money after the war in Uganda and encouraged by recent signals from Washington, Tanzania is looking increasingly westward, most diplomats here believe.

Under an agreement signed in January, U.S. Peace Corps volunteers are returning to Tanzania after an absence of ten years. Their return, in itself a small but noteworthy advance in U.S.-Tanzanian relations, is seen here as one of several signs that President Julius Nyerere, a Socialist with friends in Moscow and Peking, is taking a new look at Western finance and expertise.

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met costs by transferring funds from various ministries to the Defense Ministry, curtailing some development projects and freezing hiring and travel in the civil service.

Western economists say that the war has undoubtedly set back Tanzania's timetable for economic development. Tanzania, whose international credit rating is one of the best in Africa, gets between \$300 million and \$500 million in loans and grants a year. Most of it comes from the West. The U.S. aid program to Tanzania runs at about \$25 million a year.

Mr. Nyerere, who made a state visit to Washington in 1977, has supported British-U.S. and Western peace plans for Rhodesia and Namibia (South-West Africa) and has been heartened by statements by U.S. officials on the Tanzanian side that resulted in the overthrow of Ugandan President Idi Amin.

When Marshal Amin attacked Tanzania in October, the United States was one of the first countries to condemn the invasion. Mr. Nyerere's friends in the Organization of African Unity and in the Soviet Union and China kept silent.

In February Mr. Nyerere retaliated against Marshal Amin by sending his own troops across the border. The war, which Mr. Nyerere says cost his treasury \$1 million a day, has put a heavy strain on Tanzania's fragile economy. Western diplomats said that Tanzania

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In Wake of U.S. Accident

# Experts on Nuclear Crises To Meet Secretly in Vienna

By Milton R. Benjamin

VIENNA, May 6 (WP) — Experts from 10 countries are expected to hold a secret meeting here later this month to find ways of dealing with a nuclear crisis like the Three Mile Island accident in the United States, it has been learned.

One proposal to be discussed is the creation of a global roster of experts who could be dispatched rapidly as part of an International Atomic Energy Agency crisis team to accidents at nuclear power stations.

The decision to call a two-day meeting to plan ways of significantly expanding the IAEA's nuclear safety role came after officials here concluded that only a handful of countries have the capacity to deal with a crisis on the scale of Three Mile Island.

"Not many countries have the resources the United States was able to immediately put up to eliminate the consequences of such an accident," Dr. Sigvard Eklund, the agency's director-general, said Friday. He declined to disclose details of the meeting.

"We have a few staff members on call to assist and a minor amount of instruments and equipment," Dr. Eklund said. "But these would not be of any significance in a major accident like the one in Harrisburg. I think some kind of new system should be set up."

The proposal for a crisis team is expected to be at the top of the meeting's agenda. While neither the date of the meeting nor the names of the participants have been disclosed, sources said that the U.S. representative will be Floyd Culler, head of the Electric Power Research Institute in Palo Alto, Calif. The purpose of keeping the meeting secret is to limit publicity on the sensitive topic.

The concept being discussed for dealing with major crises, according to Morris Rosen, the IAEA's top safety expert, would be to have staff members and outside experts on call in various countries and ready to respond rapidly to an emergency.

While hundreds of technical experts were brought into Harrisburg from all over the United States, Mr. Rosen said that the IAEA felt "the number of people involved was probably larger than necessary. In a developing country, you might be able to do the job with 50 good people," he said.

But he conceded that even after a crisis plan is worked out, it still will

be difficult for the agency to provide fast, effective assistance to countries in the event of nuclear emergencies. "You're talking about long distances, communication problems and language problems," he said. "I think you can get a reasonable system, but it will always be some sort of question mark."

As a result, the experts also would consider safety measures that the agency can take to minimize the chances of future nuclear accidents.

One area expected to receive particular attention is the training of control-room operators for atomic power stations. The level of training given operators around the world varies widely. While international experts generally rate a training of U.S. operators as "good," many suggest that those in British and West German plants are probably more competent. The training of operators in most developing countries, on the other hand, clearly worries nuclear experts.

Dr. Eklund suggested that the IAEA hopes to work toward the establishment of a higher "common denominator" for nuclear power plant operators. Mr. Rosen said that "the entire concept of operator training is going to change."

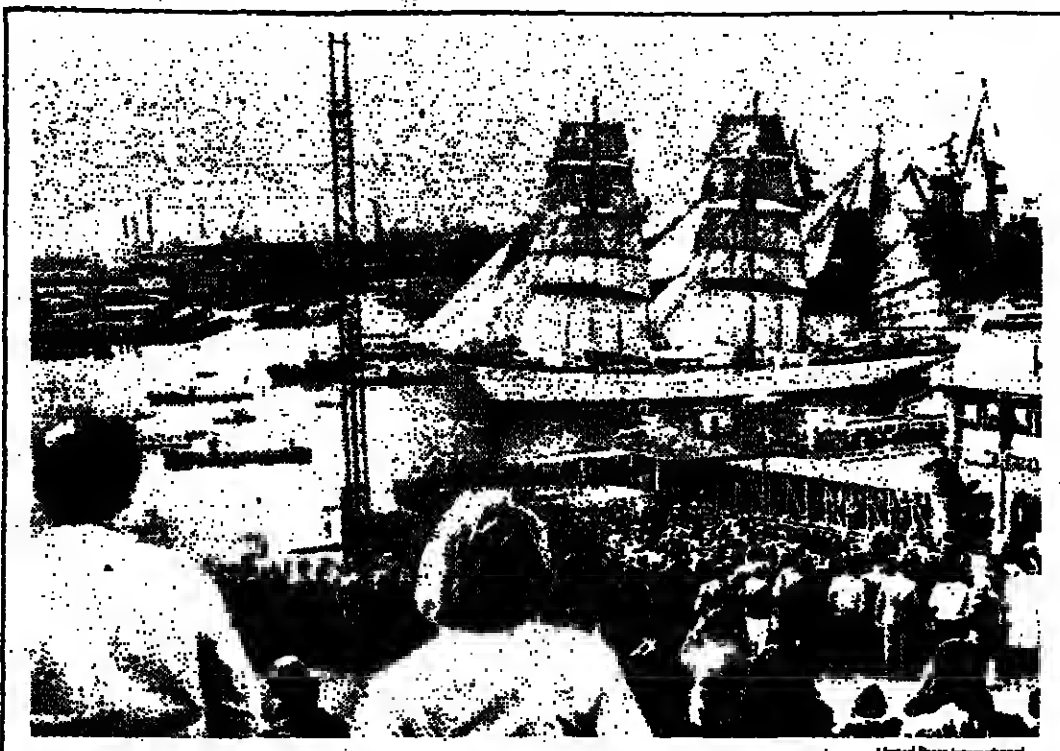
He suggested that every nuclear power plant should have a reactor simulator "so the operators can constantly be trained." There are only a handful of simulators in operation in the United States, and some countries with nuclear power plants do not have any.

Mr. Rosen also suggested that control-room operations should be less automated, so that operators are constantly kept on their toes. "If you sit and do nothing, it's dull," he commented. "I think the lesson is that they've got to be thinking. There have been suggestions that they go through required checklists several times a shift, taking data physically by pencil and paper instead of reading it from a computer."

Dr. Eklund expressed optimism that as a result of both actions by individual countries and by the agency, nuclear plants will operate more safely than they have before. "I am sure reactors in the future will operate on a safer basis than before Harrisburg," he said.

Mr. Rosen suggested, however, that the ultimate lesson of Harrisburg is that organizations like the IAEA must plan for accidents that had largely been regarded as unthinkable.

"The fact that accidents can be prevented in nuclear power plants has now disappeared," Mr. Rosen said.



MAIL TO HAMBURG HARBOR — About 100,000 people watch the training ship Gorch Fock sail into Hamburg Harbor during a celebration of the 790th anniversary of the harbor.

## To Assess Core Damage

### 1-Year Wait Seen to Enter Nuclear Plant

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, May 6 (WP) — It will be at least a year before workers can enter the containment building at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant to inspect the damage done to the uranium core by the March 28 accident, federal officials have been told.

The one-year estimate has been made to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Presidential Commission on the Accident at Three Mile Island by the executives of the General Public Utilities Corp., which owns the Metropolitan Edison Co., the operator of the plant.

The reopening of the containment building will not mean that a cleanup of the contamination inside can begin. Sources at the nuclear commission said that all it means is that an inspection can be made to assess how much radiation there is and where it is. "When we assess radiation damage," a source said, "then we can assess the damage that's been done to the core inside the reactor vessel."

clean the containment and remove the heavily damaged core and reactor vessel.

The nuclear commission believes that 30 percent of the metal that held the 36,000 uranium fuel rods in place in the reactor has been eaten away by heat and oxidation. As many as one-third of the uranium oxide fuel pellets that were inside the rods have been displaced; some have been dislodged from the rods and are on the floor of the reactor vessel.

At least one of the fuel assemblies holding 220 of the rods was so badly damaged by the accident that cooling water cannot circulate freely around it. This has created a hot spot of 320 degrees Fahrenheit in the core that will probably get no cooler in the near future.

Outside the reactor vessel, in the concrete containment, so many radioactive fission products have escaped as gas and dissolved in wastewater that there are as much as 20,000 to 30,000 "rads" of measurable radiation in the containment.

Sources said that radioactive debris is everywhere in the containment — on the walls, in the dome, on pumps, valves and pipes. Most of it is radioactive iodine, which has a half-life of eight days. Some is cesium-137, whose half-life of 29 years means that it will be dangerously radioactive for at least that long.

## Lawyer to Head U.S. Search for Nazi Criminals

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP) — Walter Rockler, a Washington lawyer and a prosecutor in the Nuremberg trials after World War II, today was named to head an expanded effort to catch and deport Nazi war criminals.

Mr. Rockler will be in charge of a staff of 37 that could be expanded to 50 next year.

Philip Haymann, assistant attorney general and head of the criminal division of the Justice Department, said that the office headed by Mr. Rockler will coordinate the government's efforts to strip Nazi war criminals of their U.S. citizenship.

### Fuel Pellets

Assessing the damage has a lot to do with the estimates of cleanup costs, which range from \$140 million to \$250 million and higher. General Public Utilities has told the nuclear commission that it will take at least two to three years to

## Criticize White House Policy

### Many Vietnam Veterans Feel Neglected

By Ward Sinclair

WASHINGTON (WP) — A spate of recent books and movies tells one part of their story, but for thousands of former soldiers Vietnam is still the war that stays in the closet.

Many of the 9-million Vietnam-era veterans see themselves as scorned strangers in their own land, targets of lingering resentment over a war that pleased no one.

They also see themselves abandoned by the Carter administration, which 25 months ago held out hope and promise of reconciliation and special help for a special kind of veteran.

White House and congressional statistics paint a picture of a Vietnam-era veteran doing well in the job market and getting better medical and educational benefits than World War II and Korean War vets. But the story has another side, a side of intangibles of the spirit.

Their perception is that they are rejected by society or, at best, treated apathetically. The combat veteran feels he was exploited. He feels alienated and "used" by the society that sent him to war," said Dr. John Wilson, professor of psychology at Cleveland State University.

Those feelings are heightened by political wrangling at various levels of government. Some examples:

• The White House has no full-time staff assistant assigned to veterans' matters. Veterans complain that the president has not taken the lead in hiring Vietnam vets or in arguing their case.

• A Department of Labor program to provide special employment help to Vietnam vets became entangled in politics and personality clashes, which left it without a director for seven months until President Carter picked one last month.

• House and Senate veterans' affairs committees have been deadlocked over health-benefits programs tailored for the Vietnam vet and Senate conservatives have succeeded in cutting back proposed spending levels.

Rep. David Bonior, D-Mich., chairman of a congressional caucus of 19 Vietnam-veterans miss the point.

"One of the problems is that Vietnam vets have a low priority with the administration, a low priority with the traditional veterans' organizations, and there is only one Vietnam veteran on either House or Senate veterans' committees," he said.

An insider's view is provided by veteran Roland Mora, who quit the Labor Department last summer, bitter about his experience as the presidentially appointed chief of veterans' employment problems.

In 1977, the new Carter adminis-

tration put Mr. Mora in charge of finding jobs for unemployed Vietnam vets. A year later, frustrated by bureaucratic battles, disillusioned by lack of progress and funding cuts and under pressure from his superiors, he quit.

Also gone now from the department are the four Vietnam veterans Mr. Mora put on his staff to assist and advise on the job programs. The last to go was David Christian, one of the country's most-decorated vets.

Mr. Christian's controversial departure — actually, the department refused to make his job permanent — was the last straw for Mr. Mora.

"I said I would be quiet if they would out go after the people who had been loyal to me," Mr. Mora said. "But promises have been violated."

It is clear that Dave's strong advocacy for veterans was bringing visibility on the department and demands on programs that the department had not been able to implement.

He added, "The Christian case is only symbolic of what is happening generally to Vietnam-era veterans."

The Bonior caucus is introducing a package of legislation providing extended education benefits, job incentives and medical-psychological, alcohol and drug-abuse assistance.

"We do not have a psychological-adjustment program for Viet-

nam veterans," Rep. Bonior said. "The traditional groups haven't demanded it and a lot of the senior committee members are very sensitive to our criticisms. We are raising questions that they do not want to face."

Robert Muller, 33, a disabled Marine vet, is executive director of the Council of Vietnam Veterans, a small group that lobbies for improved benefits and works closely with Rep. Bonior's caucus.

His group is changing its name to Vietnam Veterans of America, with the aim of working as much for improved benefits as for directing a change in the country's attitude toward the Vietnam military generation.

"Every time I go to a meeting, people ask me, 'What do you guys want?' They do not understand that we are not a bunch of 'give-me's' and that we are not looking for the buck. We want people to understand that these veterans are a resource to society, not a burden," Mr. Muller said.

The feelings that have kept the Vietnam issue in the closet for so long have begun to dissipate," he continued. "I think the nation is ready to start to come to terms with what that war meant to us. And I don't know if the remedy really is in Congress. That's why I am upset with Jimmy Carter."

## U.S. Ex-Aide Denounces Nuclear Power Industry

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, May 6 — A former government nuclear safety engineer today told the largest gathering of U.S. anti-nuclear power demonstrators that electrical companies are lying to the public when they say that nuclear power is safe.

About three dozen other speakers and entertainers, including the singer and actress Jane Fonda, were scheduled to speak during the daylong protest.

"I have spent 20 years of my life working to make nuclear power safe," said Robert Pollard, who resigned from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission staff in 1976.

"Because I worked inside the nuclear industry... I know that you are being lied to when you are told that safety requirements are met, when you are told that nuclear plant accidents are highly unlikely and when you are told that there is a safe method of storing nuclear waste," he said.


Police estimated the crowd at 31,000, believed to be the largest gathering of anti-nuclear power

protesters in the United States. It was sponsored by the May 6 Coalition, which developed from meetings held shortly after the March 28 accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant near Harrisburg, Pa.

Chanting "No more Harrisburgs" and "Shut them down" and carrying banners and signs, the crowd assembled near the White House and marched down Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol. The march was led by about 1,500 persons from the Harrisburg area, some of them wearing gray T-shirts saying, "I Survived Three Mile Island."

The atmosphere was somewhat festive, with people selling food, buttons and T-shirts that said "No More Nukes." Part of the proceeds went to defray the cost of the march.

Coordinator Tim Massad said that the march was called "to demonstrate the mounting opposition to nuclear power in its present form" and to tell President Carter that he had "abrogated his campaign promises to use nuclear power as the power of last resort."



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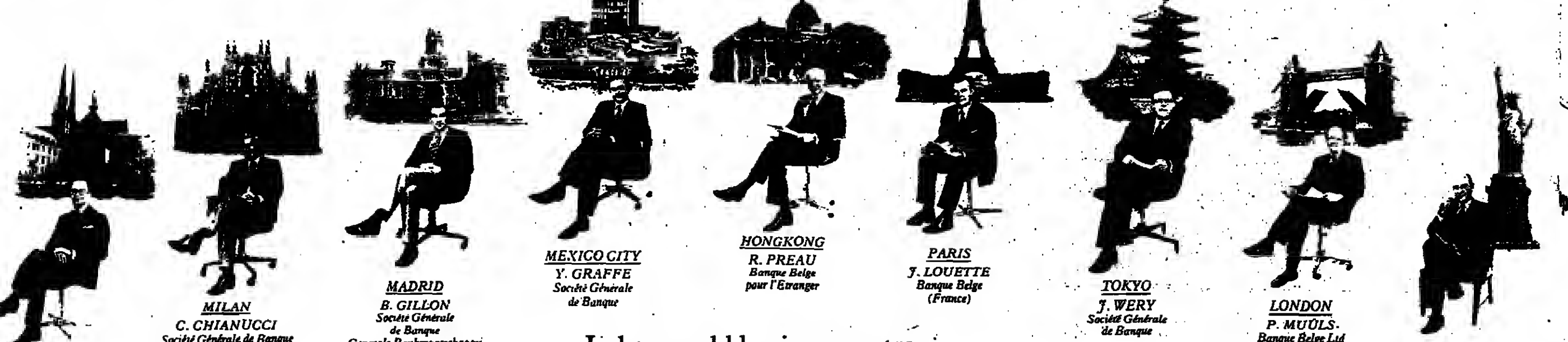


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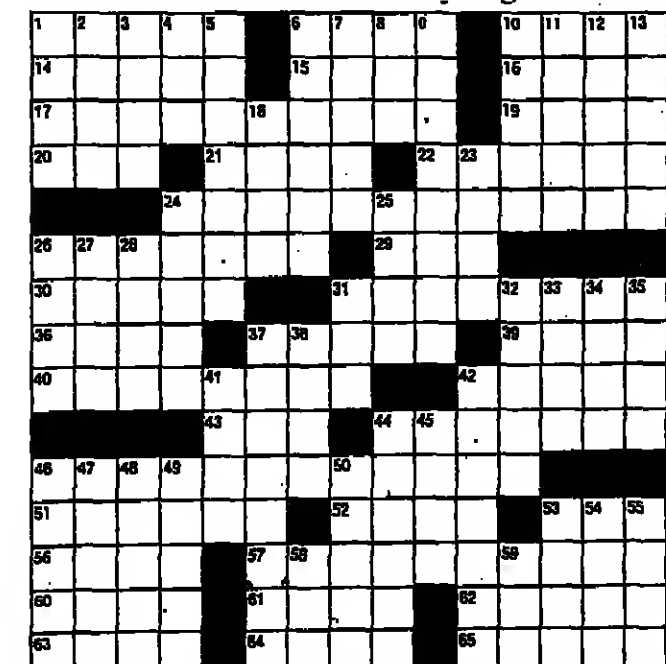






## CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Malachuk



- ACROSS**
1. ... that pass in the night ... Longfellow
6. Pull the cork Don or San
10. What a Parisian smokes Farewell, to Caesar
16. Inactive 17. Computation 18. G. H. Ruth 19. Kind of Baron or Cross
21. Dinghy owner's need 22. Felt dizzy 23. Pamper 24. In full measure 25. Sec. Council member 30. Assists 31. Painter called 32. Bolognese 38. Traditional knowledge 39. Heavy sounds 39. Portal 40. Rebukes 42. Biblical mother-in-law 43. Title for Coward or Chaplin 44. Pretended 46. Place in a Hardy novel 51. Shopping area 52. Try to persuade
- DOWN**
1. Be featured 2. Pound 3. Footnote abbr 4. Modern descendant of Daniel Boone 5. Groups of groupers 6. Too 7. Fall guy 8. Mr. Whitney 9. Fatal disease of plants 10. Agreed with 11. J.F.K.'s Secretary of the Interior 12. He wrote "The Sandbox" 13. Regulates 14. Promenade 15. Famous cheese 24. Buck and hind 25. Byproduct of milk
- PEANUTS**
27. "An ill wind that blows good" 28. Aquatic bird 31. Songwriter 32. Saying 33. Structure over a rotunda 35. Rainbow: Comb. form 37. Roman galleys 38. Tansy or thyme
- B. C.**
41. "You — to come at ten o'clock" 42. Lagos is its capital 44. Narrow arms of the sea 45. Rim 46. Conspiracy 47. Caribbean island 48. Postpone a rocket launch 49. Subject of a Wonderland trial 50. Full of potholes 53. Kind of wolf or hand 54. Norse explorer 55. Resident of Machu Picchu 56. King of Judah 58. Where Aaron died
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59. Full of potholes 53. Kind of wolf or hand 54. Norse explorer 55. Resident of Machu Picchu 56. King of Judah 58. Where Aaron died

## NEW YORK (AP)—

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## BOOKS

## CONFESSIONS OF A CONSERVATIVE

By Garry Wills. Doubleday. 231 pp. \$10.00.

Reviewed by John Leonard

BOOKS FALL from Garry Wills like leaves from a maple tree in a sort of permanent October. "Confessions of a Conservative" is his third in less than a year, a prodigality that even his first editor, William Buckley Jr., at National Review, must whistle at. And Wills will write a book about anyone and anything—G.K. Chesterton, black power, Thomas Jefferson, Roman culture, Jack Ruby, Richard Nixon and the Roman Catholic Church, not to mention a thriller. Now he writes about himself in an intellectual autobiography that scintillates without quite satisfying.

"I am certainly not a liberal," he tells us. "I don't believe our politics works the way liberal theory claims. And I admire the system's coherence and community; they soften the difference and make change, so that it may enter the social body as a nutrient, not as a knife blade. These surely are conservative values."

## Troublemaker

And yet the Americans he seems most to admire, those "great doers" and "prophets" and "saints" whose agitation caused the country to look at itself and blush, are not at all conservative. They are, or were, to a man and a woman, radical troublemakers, although generally nonviolent: Anthony Benezet, William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, Bill Haywood, Eugene V. Debs, Margaret Sanger, Mary Church Terrell, A.J. Muste, Dorothy Day, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Daniel Berrigan and Cesar Chavez.

It was not always thus for Wills. In 1957, at the age of 22, he had just left a Jesuit seminary after six years of training; he doesn't explain why. One of his first acts on leaving was to read a pile of back copies of Time magazine, write an article on Time style and mail it to the National Review. The phone rang; it was Buckley. Would Wills come to New York? He would and did, that July, in his only (winter) suit. Several years later, unsure of his own politics, although they were sufficiently vehemently anti-communist—he was offered a job at the National Review. He saw his first professional play as a paid critic.

I must pause to do some confessing of my own. Under similar circumstances, at the age of 19 in 1959, on the basis of a simple article on Greenwich Village, I, too, was hired by Buckley and sent off, implausibly, to cover Fidel Castro's Cuban revolution. Nor were we the only ones. Wills mentions in passing John Didion, Renata Adler, Arlene Croce and Guy Davenport. Hugh Kenner was the poetry editor. In his hiring, Buckley was insouciant, not so promiscuous. So reader be warned. I probably enjoyed the early chapters of "Confessions of a Conservative" so much because I seemed to be reading my own life. I bogged down in the middle chapters, on political theory, because I think Wills handled the subject with more author-

John Leonard is on the staff of New York Times.

## U.S. Curbs Program For Soviet Exchange

MOSCOW, May 6 (UPI)—U.S. State Department has ceded a small part of the International Research and Exchange program because the Soviet Union refused to provide a visa for American scholar.

Diplomatic sources here said week that a program involving American Council of Learned Societies has been dropped because Russians refused entry to Alexander Dallen, former director of Russian Institute at Columbia University.

## CHESS

By Robert By

MONTREAL — Since Anatoly Karpov became world champion in 1975, his play has taken a turn toward a freer, more flexible approach to the openings and a greater reliance on tactics.

Earlier, he could be counted on to favor a limited number of opening variations, always those that lent themselves to a conservative, positional approach to strategy. These days, while there has been no dramatic change in his style, there are sporadic, small indications that Karpov is expanding his outlook.

In the Man and His World Challenge Cup being played here, Karpov adopted the black side of the Open Defense to the Ruy Lopez against Lubomir Kavalek in the ninth round. But, even before the tournament had gotten that far along, he ditched his favorite system against the Pirc Defense, defeating Jan Timman in the second round with a variation that had previously attracted little attention.

For Karpov to depart from 4.N.B3, followed by 5.B-K2, as in the decisive final game of his title match with Viktor Korchnoi last year in the Philippines, was extraordinary. Of course, his 4.P-KN3 and 5.B-N2, overportending the KP, was equally a positional method of treating the Pirc, but one that has never been much explored.

In the women's world championship, match in Pitsunda, the Soviet Union, last year, Nona Gaprindashvili tried 6... Q-NQ2; 7.O-O; 8.P-B4; 8.P-KR3; P-QR3; 9.B-K3; Q-B2; 10.Q-Q2; P-P3; 11.N-P4; 12.P-N3; N-B3; 13.N-N4; P-N4.





## Euromarket

(Continued from Page 7)  
the adjustment to higher interest

The Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan is offering \$300 million of 10-year FRNs. Terms are standard, with the coupon rate changing twice a year between Eurodollar and six-month interbank Eurodollar offered rates. The minimum coupon rate is 5 1/4 percent.

Better terms for the investor are being offered on a \$300-million, seven-year FRN of Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires. While the Argentine bank is paying the standard quarter point above interbank rates, it is giving investors the option of redeeming at par in four years and a larger-than-usual minimum coupon of 7 1/4 percent.

A \$300-million, 12-year FRN of

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WnOtiSS	402	50a	54a	51a - 1%
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Wiener 34	92	11	94a	11 + 11%
WilevJn 1.1a	41	27	27	
Willom1 1.2a	240	33a	32a	33a + 3%
Willom1 1.2a	369	369a	369a	369a
WilsHn 20a	235	14a	14a	14a + 4%
WinnasT 20a	41	29a	28a	28a - 1%
WinPKT 40	153	18a	119a	12a - 1%

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WorMnL 124	15	26%	24%		
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ished at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published in the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature.

place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed in classified section) or questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Jozeita Casper in the Paris office.

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1.



# Spectacular Bid Easily Captures Kentucky Derby

By Steve Gady

SVILLE, Ky., May 6 (UPI) — When Ron Franklin wants Spectacular Bid to turn it on, he just chirps to him and says, "Let's go, daddy."

Franklin did not need to urge his mount through the final stages of the 1 1/4-mile Kentucky Derby yesterday.

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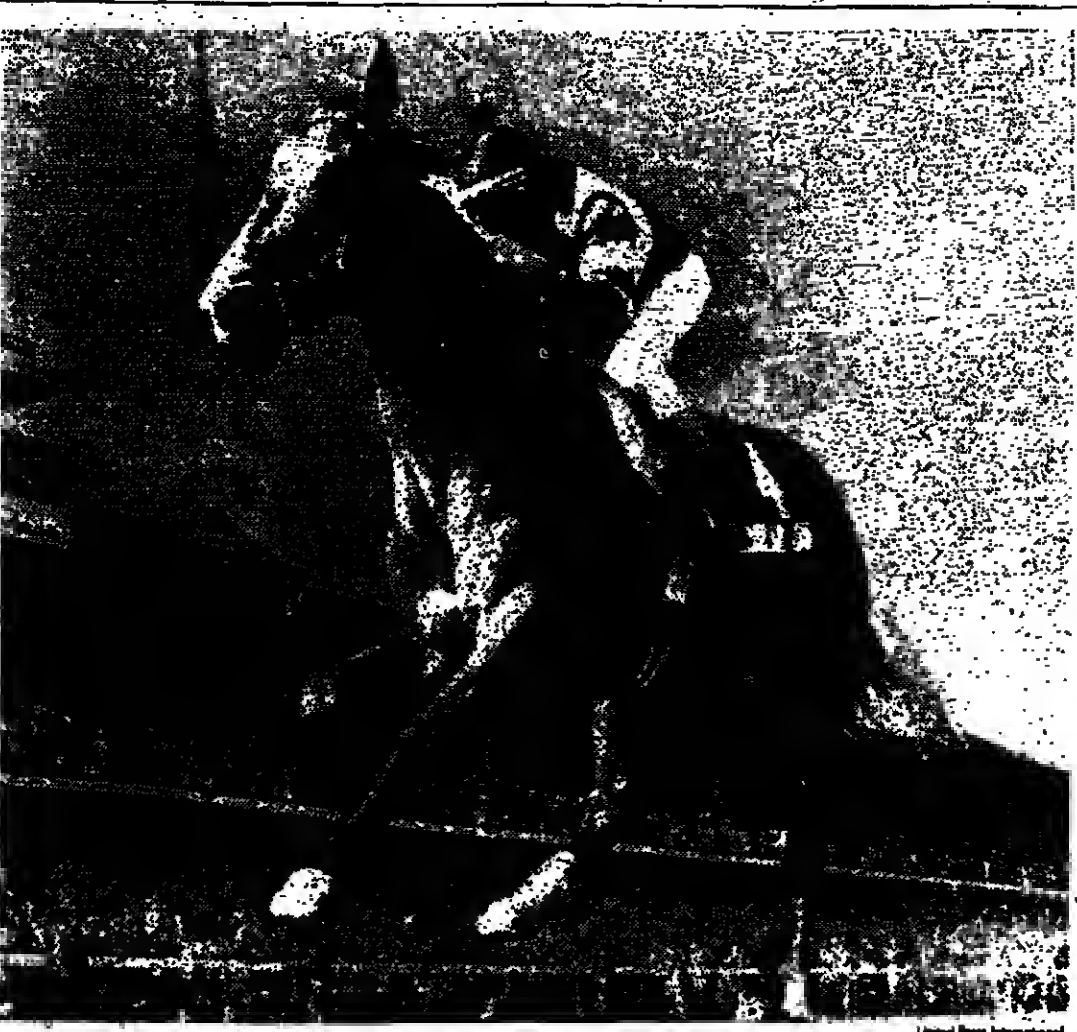
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Spectacular Bid, Ron Franklin up, wins the Kentucky Derby by nearly three lengths.

## Canadiens, Rangers Lead 3-2

From Agency Dispatches

MONTREAL, May 6 — Guy Lafleur scored a pair of goals 25 seconds apart in the first period and Ken Dryden stopped 21 of 22 shots as the Montreal Canadiens defeated the Boston Bruins, 3-1, in a National Hockey League playoff game here last night.

The victory gave the Stanley Cup champions a 3-2 lead in the semifinal series, with the next game scheduled for Boston on Tuesday night.

The Canadiens dominated throughout as they moved within a game of qualifying for the Stanley Cup finals for the fourth successive year. Wayne Cashman's goal 1:28 from the final buzzer spoiled Dryden's shutout.

Lafleur deflected a shot by defenseman Guy Lapointe past goaltender Gilles Gilbert at 8:35 of the opening period. The Canadiens took the ensuing faceoff and rushed into the Bruins zone, with Larry Robinson taking a shot from the point.

Lafleur captured the rebound of Robinson's shot in front of Gilbert and his shot bounced past the goaltender. Robinson made it 3-0 at 19:02 with a slap-shot through Gilbert's legs from the left point.

After a scoreless second period, the Canadiens added two goals in the final period, with Serge Savard, on a power play, and Mario Tremblay beating Gilbert, who faced 40 shots. Gilbert was in goal for Boston's two victories at home, replacing Gerry Cheevers, after Montreal took a 2-0 lead in the series.

Rangers 4, Islanders 3

At Uniondale, N.Y., Anders Hedberg flipped in a six-foot backhand with 2:13 left in regulation time last night, giving the New York Rangers a 4-3 victory over the

# Fidrych Strong in Return To Mound for the Tigers

## Ailing Seaver Is Lifted Again

CINCINNATI, May 6 (UPI) — George Foster greeted reliever Rick Williams with a single up the middle to score Ken Griffey with the winning run in the bottom of the 10th inning Friday night, lifting the Cincinnati Reds to a 6-5 victory over the Houston Astros.

Griffey led off the 10th with a single to center off losing reliever Frank Riccielli, 1-1, and moved to third on consecutive walks to Dave Concepcion and Joe Morgan. Foster then delivered his game-winning hit.

Tom Seaver started for the Reds but departed after allowing a run in the first inning when he suffered a recurrence of his lower back sprain. The Reds' right-hander has missed one start and pitched a total of 3 2/3 in two others since blanking Atlanta 2-0 on April 19.

Cubs 6, Braves 2

At Chicago, Bill Buckner's run-scoring double and Jerry Martin's two-run single led Chicago to a 6-2 victory over Atlanta. Mike Krukow, 1-1, was the winner but was lifted for a pinch hitter in the sixth.

Cardinals 4, Pirates 3

At St. Louis, Tony Scott's third hit in the fifth inning with what proved to be the winning run as St. Louis defeated Pittsburgh, 4-3.

Expos 12, Padres 1

At San Diego, Andre Dawson and Gary Carter each hit his seventh home run of the season in a six-run outburst in the first inning and Ross Grimsley scattered three hits to lead Montreal to a 12-1 romp over San Diego.

Phillies 5, Dodgers 2

At Los Angeles, Greg Luzinski scored the tie-breaking run on Steve Garvey's seventh-inning error and Ramon Aviles, called up earlier in the day from the minors, singled home a pair of insurance runs in the ninth inning to pace Philadelphia to a 5-2 victory over Los Angeles.

Giants 4, Mets 3

At San Francisco, Roger Metzger tripled and scored the tie-breaking run in the eighth inning when second baseman Doug Flynn threw the relay wildly past third base to give San Francisco a 4-3 victory over New York.

Red Sox 5, Mariners 3

In the American League, at Boston, Fred Lynn drove in three runs with his ninth homer of the season and a sacrifice fly and Carl Yastrzemski added his fifth homer to power Boston to a 5-3 victory over Seattle. The 39-year-old Yastrzemski had a single in the first inning to move into 14th place — ahead of Ernie Banks — in lifetime total bases with 4,711.

Royals 5, Indians 4

At Cleveland, Hal McRae's sacrifice fly scored Al Cowens from third base with an unearned run in the 10th inning, giving Kansas City a 5-4 victory over Cleveland.

A's 11, Yankees 5

At New York, Wayne Gross drove in five runs with his fourth and fifth homers of the season, offsetting a pair of homers by Jim Spencer and leading Oakland to an 11-5 rout of New York. The Yankees lost for the seventh time in eight games.

Twins 7, Tigers 6

At Bloomington, Minn., Glenn Adams led off the seventh inning with a 422-foot home run to give Minnesota its sixth consecutive triumph, 7-6 over Detroit. Mike Marshall, making his 15th appearance of the season, worked 2 1/3 innings to pick up his fourth victory in five decisions.

Blue Jays 5, Brewers 4

At Milwaukee, errors by shortstop Robin Yount and first baseman Cecil Cooper enabled Toronto to score two unearned runs in the eighth inning and defeat Milwaukee, 5-4.

White Sox 7, Rangers 5

At Arlington, Texas, pinch-hitter Mike Jorgensen doubled home two runs with one out in the ninth inning to give Texas a 7-6 victory over Chicago and a split of their double-header. The White Sox pulled out the first game in the ninth inning when Ernie Soderholm's two-run double off reliever Sparky Lyle capped a three-run rally that produced a 7-5 triumph.



Guidry Moves To the Bullpen For Yankees

NEW YORK, May 6 (UPI) — Ron Guidry, last season's Cy Young Award winner in the American League with a 25-3 record, is being removed from the starting rotation of the New York Yankees at his own request to become the main relief pitcher, manager Bob Lemon announced yesterday.

"It's a terrific gesture on his part," said Lemon. "It shows how unselfish the kid is. We're a little short right now and we can use the help."

The Yankees' bullpen has been ineffective since April 19 when Rich Gossage injured his right thumb in a clubhouse scuffle with reserve catcher Cliff Johnson. Gossage, who led the American League with 27 saves last year, underwent surgery and is expected to be out at least another six weeks.

"I feel maybe I can help the guys more by pitching every other day or so rather than once every five days," said Guidry, who began his major league career in 1977 as a spot reliever. This year, in seven appearances, six of them starts, the left-hander has a 2-2 record with a 2.60 earned run average in 45 innings.

Guidry volunteered a day after Al Rosen, president of the Yankees, lashed into the defending world champions, accusing them of selfishness and complacency.

Rosen became incensed after watching the Yankees suffer their seventh loss in eight games Friday night, a game in which they blew a 5-2 lead, surrendered 13 hits and made four errors in losing to the Oakland A's 11-5.

At Cleveland, Rich Gale and Al Hrabosky stopped Cleveland on six hits and got the benefit of three errors in one inning as Kansas City beat the Indians, 3-2.

Orioles 9, Angels 1

At Baltimore, Jim Palmer won his fourth game as Baltimore crushed California, 9-1, behind home runs by Lee May and Gary Roenicke.

Phillies 11, Dodgers 0

In the National League, at Los Angeles, Mike Schmidt drove in five runs with two homers and a single and Greg Luzinski knocked in four runs to lead Philadelphia to an 11-0 rout of Los Angeles. Dick Ruthven won his fifth game without a loss and his first against Los Angeles since 1976 after seven straight defeats.

Giants 6, Mets 4

At San Francisco, Jack Clark fouled off a bunt attempt, then hit a two-run homer in the seventh inning to give San Francisco a 6-4 victory over New York.

Reds 6, Astros 2

At Cincinnati, Joe Morgan and Johnny Bench each drove in two runs in the second inning, leading Cincinnati to a 6-2 victory over Houston.

Cubs 9, Braves 3

At Chicago, four home runs — including a three-run shot by Jerry Martin and a two-run shot by Bob-Murphy — carried Dennis Lamp and Chicago to a 9-3 victory over Atlanta.

Padres 6, Expos 3

At San Diego, Dave Winfield hit a pair of two-run homers to give San Diego a 6-3 victory over Montreal. Winfield's second homer of the night and seventh of the season capped a three-run seventh inning that broke a 3-3 tie.

Pirates 6, Cardinals 5

At St. Louis, pinch-hitter Willie Stargell hit a two-run, bases-loaded single with two out in the ninth inning to cap a three-run rally and gave Pittsburgh a 6-5 victory over St. Louis.

More Sports On Page 11

## Spurs, Sonics Gain

LANDOVER, Md., May 6 (UPI) — George Gervin and James Silas combined for 62 points here Friday night to lead the San Antonio Spurs to a 118-97 playoff victory over the Washington Bullets in the first game of the National Basketball Association's Eastern Conference championship.

The teams were to meet again here tonight before the series shifts to San Antonio for the third and fourth games.

The Spurs came off just one day of rest following Wednesday night's 111-108 series-clinching victory over the Philadelphia 76ers, but it was San Antonio in the role of the aggressor with the defending NBA champions appearing flat. Washington had not played since eliminating Atlanta last Sunday.

Gervin and Silas combined for 12 points early in the fourth quarter to boost the Spurs to a 98-83 lead with a little more than six minutes to play. The Bullets whittled into the margin only slightly the rest of the way as Gervin finished with 34 points and Silas with 28.

Washington's guards continued to be ineffective, as they were in the playoff against Atlanta. No Bullet guard scored in double figures and Tom Henderson led the backcourt with seven points.

Bobby Dandridge led the Bullets with 25 points and Elvin Hayes added 22. Wes Unseld added 14 and Greg Ballard 10 for the Bullets, but Dandridge was the Bulls' only effective offensive weapon in the second half.

The lead changed hands 19 times before San Antonio went in front to stay midway in the third quarter.

SuperSonics 103, Suns 97

At Seattle, John Johnson scored 21 points Friday night to lead the Seattle SuperSonics to a 103-97 victory over the Phoenix Suns and a 2-0 lead in the Western Conference title series.

Seattle took the lead for good in the second quarter on a pair of foul shots by Gus Williams with 5:33 left in the game. The foul shots put the Sonics ahead, 39-27.

Johnson hit a jumper with 2:17 left to stretch Seattle's lead to 97-92. The Suns twice closed the gap to two points in the final two minutes of the game but Williams hit a layup and two foul shots to preserve the victory.

Lionel Shelton contributed 18 points to Seattle's balanced scoring attack, while Williams added 16 and Fred Brown 15. For Phoenix, Paul Westphal had a game-high 29 points and Walter Davis 25.

Phoenix suffered at the foul line in the fourth period, hitting only 4 of 11 attempts, including four straight misses by Don Buse with less than four minutes to go.

The game was watched by 31,964 in Seattle's Kingdome, the second largest crowd in NBA playoff history. The third game of the best-of-seven series will be played tonight in Phoenix.

McEnroe, Borg In WCT Finals

DALLAS, May 6 (UPI) — Bjorn Borg survived moments of erratic play but was on target with deadly passing shots and topspin lobs to defeat Vitas Gerulaitis, 7-5, 7-6, 2-6, 6-2, in their semifinal match at the World Championship of Tennis finals here Friday night.

John McEnroe upset Jimmy Connors in straight sets, 6-1, 6-4, 6-4, in the other semifinal match and will play Borg for the WCT crown.

Gerulaitis, who has never beaten Borg in 12 attempts, made it difficult — but the Swede won the key points with his consistency. Borg won the first set by breaking Gerulaitis' serve in the 12th and decisive game.

The second set wound up in a tiebreaker after no less than six service breaks. But Borg prevailed 7-3 when Gerulaitis made several costly unforced errors.

In the earlier contest, McEnroe served with precision and patiently picked his spots to rush the net. His surprisingly easy victory was only the second in seven meetings against Connors.

Connors managed to break McEnroe's service only once. McEnroe alternated between pounding the ball up the middle or sharply angling his shots toward the sideline. Either way, he forced Connors to make lunging returns.

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## U.S. Retains Cup in Women's Tennis

MADRID, May 6 (AP) — The United States won its fourth consecutive Federation Cup here today as Chris Evert Lloyd held off Dianne Fromholtz of Australia, 2-6, 6-3, 8-6.

Both the top-seeded United States and second-seeded Australia had won the cup seven times since the world team championship of women's tennis began in 1963. The victory today snapped their tie.

After 2 hours 25 minutes on court, with an hour-long break for rain early in the third set, Evert clinched victory for the United States with a cross-court backhand.

It was her 122d consecutive singles victory on clay and Australia's fifth consecutive defeat in the finals of the 32-nation cup.

Fromholtz, a left-hander who was in top form today, twice came with

in four points of the match — at 5-4 and again at 6-5 in the third set. But Evert, playing in her first tournament since her marriage April 17, held her service on both occasions and went on to break service.

No Trouble for Austin

Earlier today, Tracy Austin easily defeated Kerry Reid, 6-0, 6-0, to give the U.S. team its first singles victory in the best-of-three final.

Reid, who played a strong first game to win a service break — one of six in the first set — weakened as the match progressed and took only eight points in the second set.

Yesterday, the United States beat the Soviet Union and Australia defeated Czechoslovakia to reach the final.

Evert overcame stiff opposition from Olga Morozova, 6-4, 8-6, and

Austin easily trounced Natalia Chyruva, 6-0, 6-1.

Australia convincingly defeated fifth-seeded Czechoslovakia. Reid had a surprisingly easy victory, 6-4, 6-3, over Hana Mandlikova, a 17-year-old with a wealth of talent but a tendency to let her shots — especially her forehand — fly out of control.

Fromholtz rushed into errors in the second set of her match against Regina Marsikova, who defeated Virginia Wade on Friday, but came quickly back to clinch qualification, 6-2, 1-6, 6-0.

Neither of the two Czech players came near the form that enabled them to beat third-seeded Britain in the major upset of the championships.

## Year Makes a Big Difference

By Red Smith

SVILLE, Ky., May 6 — One year ago today, an apprentice jockey named Joseph Franklin sat on Grover Delp in Louisville and watched on television as he strove in vain to catch the Kentucky Derby.

Months earlier, Franklin first race of his life on a Pioneer Patty and she at Bowie. Things had for the kid since then, but

Down on the first Saturday in light years removed from the pickers of Maryland. On 778, Ron could not have where he would be on

That Buddy Delp, the employs him and is vice-cousin father, had a gray barn, a well-made 2-year-old Spectacular Bid, he had not yet run his

Would Have Known?

He didn't have guessed that p.m. local time yesterday the colt would be down the Churchill

ome stretch with a use of \$228,650 waiting and nine beaten to

show it was in the 105th re Franklin, publicly ex-er the Florida Derby

ed with loss of his eemed himself with a

I take an act of God to beat." Bud Delp said

arful Bid ran into one a after another and still Florida Derby for his

ry in a row. The streak shed 11 in a row, the

only horse in the world oe to win the American

on, and God hasn't in-

disciplined Earlier

said about the colt and all the trainer said in called the kid an idiot

to those blind switches had to take him off the had done for two races



Ron Franklin



## Year After Moro Slaying

## Italian Army Enlisted To Combat Terrorism

By Henry Tanner

ROME, May 9 (NYT)—Premier Giulio Andreotti's caretaker government today decided to try to stem the violence in Italy by committing the regular army to aid police in the fight against terrorism.

The decision was made on the anniversary of the slaying of former Premier Aldo Moro by the Red Brigades, and in the opening stages of an increasingly bitter election campaign in which terrorism has emerged as the single most important issue. Mr. Moro's body was found a year ago today in the rear of a battered car parked in downtown Rome, two blocks from the party headquarters of both the Christian Democrats and the Communists.

The duties of the army will include protection for political figures and premises during the campaign. Interior Minister Attilio Ruffini, announcing the decision, declined to say whether army participation in the anti-terrorism fight would be permanent. "Now we are in an election campaign, later we will see," he said.

The use of the armed forces to enforce Italy's internal security goes against a longstanding tradition under which the army has been kept out of assignments that could involve it in political controversy.

The government took the step reluctantly, but such is the mood of the country that no major political party formally opposed it. The Christian Democrats are likely to gain points for firmness on the law-and-order issue.

In the last few days, politicians and editorialists of all affiliations have sought to use the memory of

30 Killed in India Crash  
NEW DELHI, May 9 (AP)—A train collided today with a tourist bus near Cochin, killing at least 30 persons, the United News of India reported.

## Peking Underground Magazine Calls Deng 'Fascist' Opposed to Democracy

By Linda Mathews

PEKING, May 9—Senior Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping is being denounced in an underground Peking magazine as a "fascist dictator," no longer worthy of the people's trust.

The publication, *Exploration*, is the work of activists who call themselves the Society of Light. It charges that the Communist Party's recent clampdown on the human rights movement proved that Mr. Deng had "aligned himself against democracy" and "opted to follow a dictatorial road."

*Exploration's* editor, a young electrician named Wei Jingcheng, was arrested and charged with "counterrevolutionary activities" in the early stages of the crackdown five weeks ago. The magazine and several other dissident publications continue to circulate here, despite a nationwide ban on wall posters and on journals critical of Communist dogma and the current Chinese leadership.

On Sunday, the only day of rest for the Chinese work force, several of the publications were being sold for a few pennies each by vendors perched atop Peking's "democracy wall." Buyers of all ages, enjoying the balmy weather of Peking's brief spring, seemed plentiful.

The continued publication of these journals appears to represent an effort by human rights activists to test the limits of the directives issued by the authorities on March 31. The magazines, hand-lettered and reproduced on mimeograph machines, have so far fared better with Peking's officials than have the wall posters.

Tiananmen Square and the shopping streets where hundreds of posters were once displayed have been scrubbed clean. By law, posters are now confined to the 200-yard back wall of a bus station, dubbed "democracy wall" by dissidents.

The wall, watched over by uniformed public security men and presumably by plainclothesmen as well, is a pale copy of itself. Instead of the forceful critiques of Chinese society that dominated at the peak of the six-month-old campaign of free expression, the current posters run almost entirely to personal grievances.

A black-bordered poster complained of high medical costs in a city hospital. Another appealed for

Mr. Moro. A Christian Democrat election poster shows his photograph above the caption: "He gave his life for your freedom, help us defend [your freedom]."

The line that the Christian Democrats are the sole defenders of an Italian democracy threatened by a Communist conspiracy has been used in the campaign by such Christian Democrat rightists as former Premier Amintore Fanfani and Carlo Donat Cattin, an influential deputy from Milan.

Their argument is that most of the terrorist attacks have been directed against the Christian Democrats, and that the Red Brigades and other terrorist organizations call themselves Communist although the Communist Party here has denounced them.

An editorial in *Il Popolo*, the Christian Democrat newspaper, drew a parallel a few days ago between Italy and Czechoslovakia: it cast the Communist leadership as Alexander Dubcek and the brigades as a fifth column paving the way for a Soviet takeover.

*L'Unita*, the Communist newspaper, today accused the Christian Democrats of using the issue of terrorism for an "anti-Communist crusade." The Communists point out that they have been as firm as the Christian Democrats in opposing appeasement of the terrorists.

Terrorism came to the forefront of the campaign last Thursday, when the Red Brigades, in a particularly bold, military-style operation, took over the Rome headquarters of the Christian Democrats for 15 minutes and then, handcuffing and expelling the staff, blew it up.

The decision to commit the army to anti-terrorism duty also grew from that attack, which demonstrated that the terrorists still have the ability to strike in the heart of Rome.

official help in switching a job assignment. Several were the work of people who protested that their reputations had been blackened in earlier crackdowns and that efforts to clear their records had been stymied. The most militant poster, assailing the crackdown as "a black day in the heart of the masses," had been shredded and thus was impossible to read in places. Chinese sources said that other broadsides had been removed after dark.

The underground journals, in a country where the government literally owns all the printing presses, may be tolerated because they have limited circulation and visibility. Edited by some of the same people responsible for the posters, the journals often reprint the most notorious posters.

**Betrayer Alleged**  
The denunciations of Mr. Deng in *Exploration* were reminiscent of a wall poster that led to the jailing of Mr. Wei, its author. The offending poster was soon removed, but now Mr. Wei's successors have expanded on his arguments.

Their complaint against Mr. Deng is that he betrayed the democracy movement, after lending it his support and using it to attack his personal enemies, notably

Wang Dongxing, the country's internal security chief. Mr. Wang, although nominally still ranked sixth in the party hierarchy, has in recent weeks been suspended from duty and stripped of all authority. Wall posters have accused him of torturing prisoners.

*Exploration* said that Mr. Deng, now that he has neutralized Wang, "wants to strip off his mask as protector of democracy and suppress the democracy movement. He is prepared to completely set himself against democracy and resolutely safeguard dictatorial politics. He is no longer worthy of the people's trust and support."

Mr. Deng has been reported to have said in a speech in mid-March to lower officials that the democracy movement had "gone too far." There has been no official confirmation of such a speech, but *Exploration* takes it as a fact.

Once there appeared some chance that Mr. Deng would not "follow the dictatorial system of Mao Tse-tung," for "he seemed to have given the highest priority to the people's interests," the magazine said. But now "Deng Xiaoping is turning into a dictator himself," it said, and "the people must be on the alert."

China, U.S. Agree to Talks For Direct Airline Travel  
PEKING, May 9 (UPI)—U.S. Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps said today that the United States and China have agreed to begin negotiations to open direct air travel between the two nations.

U.S. officials also expressed the hope that a Washington-Peking trade agreement could be concluded within five days despite complications. "We think this is an important element of our trade relations," Mrs. Kreps said of the air travel agreement. "Until now no formal commitment to make negotiations had been made. This agreement to go ahead on negotiations is important."

Mrs. Kreps and Chinese Civil Aviation Director Shen Tu agreed that "direct air links between China and the United States would facilitate commercial ties and closer friendship between the peoples of China and the United States," U.S. officials said. If the agreement is concluded, U.S. airlines would fly to Peking and the Chinese airline would fly to the major U.S. cities.

Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Li Qiang said that Peking and Washington had agreed in principle to sign a trade agreement but that many problems remained.

Formal Talks  
Mrs. Kreps said that it was unlikely that the trade agreement could be initiated before she leaves Friday on a tour of the country because "the number of things we have outstanding still is very impressive." But she said that it was possible that the negotiators could piece together an agreement to be initiated before she leaves China on May 14 for Hong Kong.



Salvadoran protesters of the Popular Revolutionary Bloc drive for cover to escape gunfire by police on the steps of the cathedral on Tuesday. At least 19 persons were reported to have died.

## To Better Lives of Blacks

## S. Africa Proposes More Racial Reforms

JOHANNESBURG, May 9 (AP)—For the second time in a week, a government commission has proposed far-reaching reforms in South Africa's elaborate scheme of racial segregation.

A report issued yesterday by Piet Riekert recommended the repeal or fundamental revision of dozens of apartheid laws to improve the lives of urban blacks. Mr. Riekert was an economic adviser to former prime minister and now president, John Vorster.

Economic Affairs Minister Chris Heunis immediately declared that the bulk of the report was "acceptable to the government."

It was introduced in Parliament a week after the Wiehahn Commis-

sion called for a thorough overhaul of South Africa's labor legislation, including recognition of black unions and removing measures that reserved certain skilled jobs for whites.

**19 Million Blacks**  
The government's response to both reports indicates Prime Minister P. W. Botha is committed to upgrade the position of the 19 million blacks dominated by 4.4 million whites.

The proposals fall far short of challenging the basic premise of apartheid, which relegates blacks to 10 tribal "homelands" and denies them political or property rights in South Africa. But they mark the first efforts in 30 years of National Party rule to reform the patchwork of laws governing the social and economic lives of blacks.

Recommendations of the report included:  
• Revision of the strict controls on access of nonwhites to white urban areas. It said that some controls are necessary, but suggested they be linked to housing and employment.  
• Removal of limitations on visits by nonauthorized blacks to urban areas and the ban against wives living with their husbands in cities because the wives do not have permits.

• Black urban residential areas should be provided with services and business centers to make them more than just dormitory towns to supply labor for white industrial areas.  
• Free trade areas should be created in black urban areas and employers should be allowed to buy homes for black employees in black townships.

In another development, Piet Koornhof, the minister responsible for black affairs, invited several black opposition leaders to serve on committees investigating the situation of urban blacks.

Among those he named were Nthato Motlana, chairman of Soweto township's unofficial Committee of Ten; Percy Qoboza, editor of the Post newspaper; and Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches. He said other blacks included tribal leaders and government appointed officials.

The committees would deal with any topic from town planning to black political rights "within the context of their own groups," Mr. Koornhof said.

Mr. Motlana, who was arrested along with Mr. Qoboza during racial disturbances in October, 1977, said that he would confer with other black leaders before deciding whether to participate, but added, "this appears to be a genuine and encouraging step by the government."

In another decision welcomed by blacks, the government announced that the small township of Alexandra, northeast of Johannesburg, would be developed for black families. The township of 40,000 had been slated for transformation into a complex for single workers.

**Ceilings on Launchers**  
These ceilings will actually require the Soviet Union to scrap about 270 launchers to reach the limit, while the United States will be able to add about 250 launchers although it may have to destroy about 35 B-52 strategic bombers when the new Trident submarine missile is fully deployed.

On the issue of verification, the treaty prohibits either side from interfering with the systems used to monitor compliance and from any concealment that would hinder verification. The Russians have agreed to stop coding the signals sent from their test missiles which had made it impossible for the United States to monitor the tests.

Critics of SALT-2 have questioned the ability of the United States to check Soviet compliance with the treaty. President Carter, in a strong defense of the treaty last month, argued that its terms could actually enhance the U.S. ability to check on the Russians. He said

that, because of the variety and sophistication of U.S. monitoring systems, "no significant violation of the treaty could take place" without detection. He warned that any interference with U.S. monitoring would be "a violation so serious as to give us grounds to cancel the treaty itself."

Other provisions of the treaty include:  
• Restrictions, which expire at the end of 1981, on deployment of land-based mobile strategic missiles, sea-launched and ground-launched cruise missiles.  
• A letter in which the Soviet Union agrees not to step up production of the Backfire bomber beyond present rates of about 30 a year.

A memorandum of agreement giving the size of the current arsenal of both sides.  
• A joint commitment to further negotiations, including reduction of air defense systems and tactical as well as strategic nuclear systems.

Mr. Carter has been waging a campaign to convince Congress and the public that the new treaty is necessary. A two-thirds majority in the Senate is needed to approve the pact and opponents and supporters both agree that he is still short of that goal.

In urging acceptance of SALT-2, Mr. Carter has conceded that the pact is not perfect, but he has said that rejection could lead to the "dark nightmare of unrestrained arms competition." He is reportedly hoping to generate public support to sway enough uncommitted senators to get the required two-thirds vote.

Formal Senate committee hearings and debate on the pact will probably not start until the summer. The entire process is expected to take about two months.

**Trains Halt in Portugal**  
LISBON, May 9 (Reuters)—About 250 trains were canceled in Portugal today because of a two-hour strike by railroad workers seeking a 23-percent raise.

## French Envoy Still Being Held

## 19 Die as Salvadoran Police Fire On Backers of Rebels in Embassy

SAN SALVADOR, May 9 (AP)—Nineteen persons were reported killed yesterday and at least 38 wounded after police fired on demonstrators supporting anti-government leftists occupying San Salvador's cathedral and two embassies.

The count was made by Red Cross workers. "We took 37 persons out of the cathedral with wounds, most of them in critical condition," a worker said. "There were 11 persons dead inside the building and seven dead on the steps outside." The dead were not identified.

The demonstrations were held to back members of a group called the Popular Revolutionary Bloc who took over the cathedral and French and Costa Rican embassies Friday. French Ambassador Michel Dondonne and five others are still being held. Other rebels remained in the escape of Ambassador Julio Esquivel Valverde and four others Monday night.

The leftists were demanding the release of five dissident labor leaders that they said were in government hands.

The Red Cross source said that President Carlos Humberto Romero's military government authorized the Red Cross to remove the wounded and any who wanted to leave the cathedral. But he said that the 30 to 40 bloc members occupying the cathedral since Friday afternoon, along with about 150 others who took refuge to escape the shooting, have vowed to remain until the government meets their demand.

The shooting outside the cathedral began after midnight when national police fired assault rifles and submachine guns into the air and dispersed 500 demonstrators.

No casualties were reported, but two hours later 300 demonstrators returned to the square.

A presidential press spokesman said that some of the men inside the cathedral opened fire, critically wounding three policemen. But witnesses denied this.

A witness said that about 100 demonstrators broke from the crowd to join the leftists inside the cathedral, and "the troops lining the square began firing above the heads of the crowd and then lowered their aim into the crowd."

Other witnesses said that the leftists inside the cathedral fired back with pistols, then dragged some

casualties inside from the church steps and bolted the heavy wooden doors.  
People reportedly dashed into doorways; motorists jumped from their cars and hit the ground; armored cars opened fire with cannon.

The Popular Revolutionary Bloc

is an organization of peasants and workers demanding social change and investigations into human rights violations in El Salvador, a poor, densely populated country long dominated by a small, wealthy oligarchy. Humberto Romero, an army general, has refused to negotiate with them.

## Last-Minute Compromise

## Senate Backs Carter Plan For Standby Gas Rationing

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP)—The Senate today approved President Carter's third standby gasoline rationing proposal after winning key last-minute concessions from the president.

Under a compromise reached moments before the vote, Mr. Carter promised not to use the power merely to ease lines at gasoline stations. He also pledged to make more gasoline available to farmers and to industries engaged in producing energy.

The Senate approved the modifications in the plan proposed by Mr. Carter on a 66-30 vote. Although the Senate still has to approve formally the full package, the first

vote was seen as the crucial one. The House is expected tomorrow to take up the standby rationing plan.

Senators went along with the president's decision to modify the plan to guarantee a larger share of rationing coupons to individuals living in states where average gasoline consumption is high.

The modifications were not enough to assure the plan of Senate approval, however. To pick up the needed votes, President Carter promised to:

• Use his rationing powers only when there was a 20-percent shortage in U.S. oil supplies, either from an embargo, sabotage in oil fields, an act of war or hostility, or from an "act of God that destroys substantial production."

• Provide additional supplies of gasoline during rationing to help grow crops and to help bring them to market.

• Make extra gasoline supplies available to industries that produce more energy than they consume.

These concessions led to the approval of Sen. Ted Stevens, R-Alaska, who had previously led the opposition. Sen. Stevens complained that the original plan did not set guidelines on how serious a shortage there would have to be before rationing was considered.

**No Temporary Relief**

Sen. Bennett Johnston, D-La., told the Senate: "This plan is not to be invoked to permit temporary relief from lines at gas stations." The White House sent up its current proposal on Monday. It would make a state's previous gasoline consumption per vehicle the prime test for distributing coupons.

"The well is dry. There are no more plans," said a White House lobbyist before the vote. "If Congress doesn't adopt this one, it is eminently clear Congress doesn't want to have anything to do with rationing." The lobbyist asked not to be identified.

Under the plan, individuals would get coupons based on the number of automobiles or trucks in their households up to a limit of three vehicles. Those living in high-consumption states would get more coupons for each vehicle than those in low-consumption states.

According to Energy Department figures, 24 states and the District of Columbia would get more coupons under the plan than Mr. Carter's original proposal to allocate strictly on the basis of registered vehicles.

## Carter's Brother Is Subpoenaed In Loan Probe

ATLANTA, May 9 (UPI)—Bill Carter, the president's brother, was subpoenaed yesterday to testify before a federal grand jury investigating the Carter peanut warehouse at the Atlanta Constitution reported today.

The newspaper said that an FBI agent served the subpoena on Mr. Carter in Plains, but it was not known when he would appear before the jury. The 23-member panel is investigating two loans made in 1975 and 1976 by the National Bank of Georgia to the warehouse totaling nearly \$4.7 million.

Previous investigative reports have charged that the Carter family business occasionally was late making loan payments and tempted to make some payments with checks drawn on insufficient funds.

## U.S., Russia Reach Accord on SALT-2

(Continued from Page 1)

increased or decreased more than 5 percent as a result of technological advances.

Each side would be allowed to develop as many submarine-based missiles as it wanted but only one new land-based missile.

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**U.S. House Votes To End Tax Credit For Oil Companies**  
WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP-DI)—The House of Representatives voted overwhelmingly yesterday to recommend the elimination of the foreign tax credit for oil firms.

The House voted 355 to 66 to approve an amendment to its target budget for next year that adds \$1.2 billion in tax revenues. The proposal, which would end the oil companies' tax liability by claiming royalties paid to oil-producing countries as tax credits.

Mrs. Holtzman said that the companies should be entitled only to tax deductions for the royalties. A tax credit can be subtracted from a company's tax liability and thus is a greater savings than a deduction, which is subtracted from a firm's overall taxable income.

**6 Die in Cuba Accident**  
HAVANA, May 9 (Reuters)—Six workers were killed and 13 injured when a tank containing 5,000 tons of hot syrup spilled at a sugarcane grinding mill in central Cuba, the newspaper Granma reported yesterday.

## Hanoi Accuses China of Forays Across Border

BANGKOK, May 9 (AP)—Vietnam accused China today of having resumed sending troops and aircraft into Vietnamese border provinces, and said that Chinese activities threatened the peace talks being held in Hanoi.

The official Vietnam News Agency said that Chinese troops had crossed the border at various points on May 1, 2 and 3, and that hundreds of truckloads of war equipment were being sent to the border daily.

The two countries began negotiations on April 18, after four weeks of fighting following China's invasion of northern Vietnamese provinces on Feb. 17. China pulled most of its troops out before the talks began.

The agency said that China had been evasive in the negotiations, and that since late April China had continued to cause tension and "push ahead war preparations along the border."

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**Indiana Black Mayor Gains Renomination**  
GARY, IND., May 9 (AP)—Mayor Richard Hatcher won nomination yesterday for a fourth term in the Democratic primary here.

Mr. Hatcher became the first black mayor of a major U.S. city 12 years ago. He is considered an almost certain winner in the upcoming general election.

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